



DAILY REPORT

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MEDIA COMMENT ON WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT RESULTS

XINHUA Reporter's Commentary

OW030325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 31 May 83

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Li Changjiu: "A Meeting That Did Not Solve Many Essential Problems -- On the Summit Meeting of Seven Western Countries"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA) -- The 3-day ninth summit meeting of seven Western countries ended in Williamsburg, Virginia on the afternoon of 30 May.

The principal outcome of the meeting was the issuance of a statement on nuclear disarmament and a declaration on economic recovery. The leaders of the participating countries, either politically, or economically, reached a certain degree of unanimity of views and made some concessions toward these two documents. Officials of the United States, the host country of the meeting, claimed that the meeting proceeded "smoothly" and reached a "high degree of unanimity." But public opinion in the West has generally been skeptical about how much of the aspirations expressed in the meeting's documents can be materialized, particularly those in the economic field. UPI on 30 May commented: "The results of the meeting should not be measured by what was said but rather by the development of the situation from now on."

The meeting discussed primarily questions concerning Western economic recovery, trade, East-West relations and the debt burden of developing countries. The statements made by the leaders of the various countries during and after the meeting revealed varying differences between the United States and the six other countries with regard to these questions.

The declaration on economic recovery called on "the participating countries to formulate adequate monetary and budgetary policies," "increase investment and reduce unemployment," agree to "stop protectionist trade policies," "study measures to improve the international monetary system," and so forth. The participating countries may all agree on these general principles, but they are not so easy to be put into effect. For example, leaders of the other six countries all asked the United States to reduce its deficit, lower its interest rates, and stabilize the U.S. dollar exchange rate. At the meeting, the French president and Italian premier criticized U.S. financial and monetary policies, in his talks with the U.S. President, the West German chancellor also pointed out emphatically that Europe was worried about the world economic recovery being hindered by the U.S. high interest rates. In spite of all this, the U.S. President reiterated to his partners that the U.S. Government would continue its current economic policies.

With regard to East-West relations, the participating countries agreed that if the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe fail to come up with an agreement, "the countries concerned will have U.S. nuclear missiles deployed in Europe by the end of 1983." This amounts to powerful support to the United States in its current negotiations with the Soviet Union. In addition, the declaration also acknowledged that East-West economic and trade relations should be "in keeping with the security and interests" of the Western countries. But the issue of trade with the Soviet Union was not solved due to differences between the United States and six other countries. The United States recently introduced an exports control bill aimed at curbing the export of strategic items to the Soviet Union. Under this bill, the U.S. Government has the power to impose sanctions not only on U.S. companies at home but also on foreign companies. The EEC lodged a protest with the United States on this issue. The British prime minister in raising this issue at the meeting described it as a U.S. "extraterritorial" act.

The declaration expressed "grave concern" over the debt burden borne by the developing countries, but it did not put forward any concrete measures to help some of the developing countries facing serious financial and economic difficulties. The U.S. Government attached great importance to this meeting by spending U.S. \$7-8 million to redecorate scenic Williamsburg, built during the colonial period. Reagan hoped that the allies would strengthen unity to give this summit meeting some character. Many observers commented that, while indeed no heated wrangling took place at the meeting, not many essential questions were solved there either. Italian Premier Fanfani said after the meeting that he hoped that the many promises made at the meeting would promote world economic recovery. People are waiting to see how the situation develops.

RENMIN RIBAO 'Notes'

HK021050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 83 p 7

["Economic Notes" by Zhang Zhenya: "An 'Ideal' Declaration on Paper"]

[Text] The economic conference of the leaders of seven nations is held at a time when the major Western industrialized countries are heading for slow recovery after experiencing the most serious post-war economic crisis. Before the conference, West European countries, Japan, and Canada openly expressed indignation, to different degrees, over high interest rates in the United States, its big budget deficit, the sharp rise in the dollar exchange rate, and arbitrary U.S. efforts to limit their trade with the Soviet Union and East Europe. Therefore, people worried that the conference would be a repeat of the seven-nation Versailles conference last year that ended on an unhappy note.

But as far as the present conference is concerned, out of a desire to seek a quick recovery from the economic crisis and to avoid showing their divisions to the Soviet Union and the whole world, the seven countries have laid aside their differences. They have issued a "declaration of economic recovery," which received unanimous approval, in order to show the success of the meeting.

However, no matter how impressive its terms, the declaration is of little meaning when it comes to the solution of economic problems that now face Western countries in real life, such as unemployment, high interest rates, protectionism, bonds.... The reason is that this declaration is nothing but a general statement expressing "common economic ideals." No country signing the declaration assumes any concrete obligation, and it can pass the buck at any time to other countries. In the appendix to the declaration, it was explicitly stipulated that the governments of various countries must reduce their budget deficits. But the same day the declaration was issued Dole, chairman of the U.S. Senate Finance Committee, said that the U.S. federal deficit definitely could not drop before 1984. Since the seven-nation economic summit conference was held for the first time in France in 1975, it has never been able to really solve any concrete economic problem. In this period, inflation, unemployment, economic stagnation, international payments deficits, and so forth have just the same thrown the Western world economy into disarray. This is also not strange. The fact is that it has never been possible to use a hollow political resolution on paper to solve economic problems in real life.

RENMIN RIBAO 'Jottings'

HK021209 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 83 p 7

["International Jottings" by Lin Sheng: "Disappointing 'Concern'"]

[Text] Commenting on the summit of seven Western nations held in Williamsburg recently, the East African paper KENYA TIMES pointed out: The meeting has not done anything favorable for the developing countries.

The Third World countries, which are entangled in heavy debts and economic recession, have not seen much hope in the Williamsburg meeting. This comment spelled out the disappointment that many of the Third World countries tasted as a result of the meeting.

Earlier, prior to the Williamsburg meeting, the UN secretary general and leaders of some of the Third World countries wrote letters to the heads of state of the seven nations, requesting that the meeting pay special attention to the difficulties that the developing countries are now encountering in the economic field, that it be impartial in regard to the countries of the Third World, and that it help these countries solve their problems of debts and of the worsening of trade. Now, it appears that their sincere appeal has resulted only in the so-called "deep concern" and the other empty promises described in the declaration following the meeting. The meeting did not at all pay adequate attention to the reasonable demands that the countries of the Third World had made for the reform of the world currency and monetary system and for the establishment of a new economic order in the world. Such an indifferent attitude has really disappointed the developing countries.

The Williamsburg meeting was only concerned with the so-called long-lasting revival, without inflation, of the economies of the Western countries. It sees that once the economies in some developed countries are revived, everything will go off without a hitch in the world economy. However, the meeting ignored the plain truth that the Western economies cannot be revived without the sound development of the economies of the developing countries, to say nothing of the fact that the developing countries are now encountering numerous difficulties mainly because the Western countries shifted their economic crisis onto them. If the economies in the developing countries are not improved, the revival of the economies in the Western developed countries cannot last long. During his recent visit to the seven nations, President of the World Bank Mr Clausen said: The revival of the economies of the Western countries depends on their trade with the developing countries; if the Western countries cannot properly handle their relations with the countries of the Third World, the revival of the economies in the developed countries will remain limited. The pity is that such remarks have only a small audience.

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

OWO21942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Brussels, June 2 (XINHUA) -- NATO today reaffirmed its determination to begin deploying intermediate nuclear missiles before the end of this year if the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks fail to reach an agreement.

A communique issued by NATO defense ministers at the end of their two-day spring meeting here said they re-emphasized their support for the U.S. position in the Geneva talks. It said, "The alliance commitment to negotiations would, if necessary, continue even after initial deployment."

Referring to the Williamsburg summit of the major industrialized nations, the ministers re-emphasized their determination to move forward with the double-track decision of December 1979 on intermediate range nuclear force (INF) modernization and arms control.

The communique said, "The prospects for continued peace and stable political relations between East and West depend on the acceptance by the Soviet Union of the legitimate security requirements of other nations, the maintenance of an overall military balance and on Soviet willingness to contribute to the creation of a climate of confidence."

It noted that the continuing Soviet military build-up goes far beyond its defensive needs.

The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan points out the Russian willingness to use force beyond its own frontiers the communique noted.

The ministers once again acknowledged that developments beyond the NATO area might threaten the vital interests of members of the alliance. They agreed to take full account of the effect of such developments on NATO security, defence capabilities and the national interests of member countries and recalled the Bonn summit at which the need to consult and to share assessments on the basis of commonly identified objectives was reaffirmed.

Recognizing that the policies which nations adopt outside the NATO area are a matter for national decision, the ministers stated that those countries, such as the United States, which have the means to take action, should do so in timely consultation with their allies, as defined in the Bonn summit documents. In this context, ministers acknowledged that there could be cases where other individual allied nations, on the basis of national decision, would make an important contribution to the security of the alliance by making available facilities to assist deployments needed to strengthen deterrence in such areas.

The ministers reviewed progress on a study by the NATO military authorities on the implications for the defence of the NATO area of the United States plans for its rapidly deployable forces. It will be necessary to establish on the basis of the NATO military authorities' final report the measures to be taken.

The ministers called for a three percent real increase each year in defence expenditure for the nations of the alliance in general. In the light of the growing disparity between the forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the allies have also agreed to continue to do their utmost to make available all the resources needed to provide the requisite strengthening of their deterrent and defence forces.

The communique said the ministers had approved a new ministerial guidance for the preparation of NATO force goals for 1985-1990. Besides, the communique said, "effective steps undertaken to restrict the transfer of militarily relevant technology to the Warsaw Pact serve to preserve the West's technological advantage, particularly in the development of conventional armaments. Nations should continue to consult and exchange information within NATO to identify militarily relevant technology in order to assist international consultations on this subject, thereby ensuring better protection of such technologies by national governments."

Not all defense ministers fully agreed with the final communique. The Spanish defense minister of defence [as received] informed the Defence Planning Committee of the present state of the review that the Spanish Government is undertaking, regarding its participation in the alliance, pending which he reserved his government's position on the communique.

The Danish minister of defence repeated Danish Government support for the double track decision but at the same time he presented to his colleagues the motion passed by the Folketing (Parliament) on May 26 against the INF missiles deployment.

The Greek defense minister reserved his country's position on several points including the planned deployment of new U.S. medium range nuclear missiles in Europe.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON U.S.-SOVIET NUCLEAR CONTENTION

HK021314 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 83 p 4

[Article by Wang Ling and Lu Yaokun: "Fiercer U.S.-Soviet Contention for Nuclear Superiority in Europe"]

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union have been continuously holding intermediate-range Euromissile talks for nearly 1 and 1/2 years but have made no substantial progress. At the end of March, Reagan put forward a "new proposal" for reducing intermediate-range Euromissiles, saying that the United States was prepared to substantially reduce its planned deployment of new missiles if the Soviet Union would reduce the number of its warheads on longer-range intermediate missiles to an equal level on a global basis. This proposal replaces the "zero option proposal" and indicates a certain flexibility of the West in making suggestions.

As soon as the "zero option proposal" came out, it was flatly rejected by the Soviet Union. To break the deadlock in the talks, countries in Western Europe have urged the United States to take a more flexible attitude and to seek an interim agreement conducive to maintain a low-level balance of nuclear power between the East and the West. In West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who resolutely supported the deployment of the new U.S. missiles, won the general election on 6 March. Headed by West Germany, the European allies have put intense pressure on Washington and have urged the United States to take the initiative in formulating in a timely manner a compromise proposal so as to force the Soviet Union to show flexibility in the talks. Some people in the U.S. Government also held that the aspirations of the allied nations should be taken into account and that a strategic revision should be made in the "zero option proposal." The "new proposal" came out in such a situation. Public opinion in Western countries believes that although the proposal was rejected by the Soviet Union, it has a "propaganda value" for the United States and it is a proposal leaving much room for bargaining.

The United States and the Soviet Union Stand in Sharp Opposition to Each Other, Neither Side Is Ready To Give Ground

The United States and the Soviet Union have failed to reach an agreement because they have been fighting for nuclear superiority in Europe. They are diametrically opposed to each other, each sticks to his own argument, and neither side is ready to back down on four major issues. First, while giving an appraisal of the nuclear strength in Europe between the East and the West, the United States expressed the belief that the Soviet Union has occupied a dominant position in intermediate-range nuclear weapons by installing SS-20 missiles with over 1,300 warheads in Europe. For this reason, the United States must deploy a corresponding number of new missiles to match the Soviet missiles. The Soviet Union held that as Europe has fundamentally maintained a "balance of nuclear power," then the United States would break the balance of power by deploying any new missiles in Europe. Second, the United States expressed the belief that the nuclear forces for Britain and France are strategic deterrent forces of these two countries which should not be covered by the talks. However, the Soviet Union held that the nuclear missiles of Britain and France should be covered by the talks because they are aimed at the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union said that it would reduce its intermediate-range missiles in Europe to a level on a par with the total of British and French missiles if the United States cancels its deployment plan. Third, in computing the range of nuclear weapons, the United States proposed to impose restrictions only on the Soviet SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missiles and the U.S. Pershing II and land-based cruise missiles. However, the Soviet Union insisted on reducing intermediate-range missiles and U.S. bombers and even insisted that the British and French nuclear weapons be reduced as a whole. Fourth, on the issue of nuclear verification, the United States held that an effective inspection on the spot should be conducted.

This was rejected by the Soviet Union. These major differences, which are hard to be bridged, can be summarized as follows: The United States has decided to deploy its new missiles in order to break the Soviet nuclear superiority; the Soviet Union resolutely opposes NATO's deployment plan in an attempt to retain and expand its established superiority. This uncompromising struggle between the two sides is based on the general strategic policy of the two superpowers, which are seeking their own military superiority.

Western Europe Actively Exerts Influence and Calls for Breaking the Deadlock

On the one hand, proceeding from their own interests, West European countries hope to increase the reliability of the U.S. nuclear protection by deploying the U.S. missiles because the Soviet SS-20 missiles have broken the nuclear equilibrium in Europe. On the other hand, they worry about the fact that Washington's attempt to seek nuclear superiority will unduly irritate the Soviet Union and lead to an escalation of the nuclear arms race, which will bring disaster to Europe. Therefore, the basic attitude of Western Europe is to insist on the deployment of new U.S. missiles so as to put pressure on the Soviet Union in the talks. Western Europe also hopes to achieve a low-level nuclear equilibrium between the East and the West through the talks. Therefore, West European countries take the breaking of deadlock in the negotiations as their top priority diplomatic task and vigorously exert influence on the United States and the Soviet Union.

Soon after Reagan's "new proposal" was announced, it was unanimously supported and praised by Western Europe, which stressed that the "key to success lies with the Soviet Union" in the current Geneva talks. Western Europe urged the Soviet Union to conduct a serious study of the "new proposal." At the same time, West Germany, Britain, and Italy repeatedly stressed that Western Europe would go ahead with NATO's planned deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles if the talks fail to reach an agreement at the end of this year. At present, these countries are stepping up the construction of missile bases. According to Reuter, starting from the end of this year, NATO will deploy, as scheduled, 9 Pershing II missiles first in West Germany and 16 cruise missiles in Britain and Italy respectively. The first group of the U.S. equipment will reach Europe in October.

Prospect: Contention Will Be Fiercer and Escalated

To counter America's new proposal, the Soviet Union said it would never come to an agreement with the United States on legalizing the U.S. deployment of new missiles. It warned that if the United States deployed its new missiles in Europe, this implies that it had destroyed the basis of negotiations and the Soviet Union would make a response. Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov warned that the Soviet Union would retaliate directly against U.S. targets if it were attacked by the Pershing II and cruise missiles launched in Western Europe. The United States did not give the impression of weakness toward the Soviet threat. On 22 March, Reagan ordered the formulation of a plan for developing an antiballistic missile defense system aimed at "finally eliminating" the threat of Soviet strategic missiles against U.S. territory. This shows that the superpowers' arms race is becoming fiercer and is being escalated. Both sides have not at present closed the door to negotiations. Recently the Soviet Union put forward another "missile warhead reduction" proposal. The United States and the Soviet Union began a new round of talks in Geneva on 17 May. The likely prospect is that they will deploy missiles while holding negotiations, or that they will resume talks after the deployment of missiles. The possibility that the two parties will reach an agreement on some issues after fierce bargaining also cannot be ruled out. However, from a long-term point of view, the contention for nuclear superiority between the United States and the Soviet Union will never come to an end.

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PRC ATTENDS TEHRAN SYMPOSIUM ON 3D WORLD ENERGY

OW030118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 2 (XINHUA) -- "The Symposium on the Outlook for Energy in the Third World" concluded here this afternoon after three days of discussions.

A resolution adopted at the final session stressed the necessity for the Third World countries of exploring and developing their domestic energy with the least dependency on the industrial powers. It also urged the exchange of energy specialists and trainees among the Third World countries.

The Chinese delegation, led by Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry Zhao Zongnai, made three academic reports at the symposium -- on "The Current Status of Chinese Oil Shale Industry", "The Development and Utilization of Biogas in China" and "The Development and Utilization of Small Hydro-power in China". Two documentary films of biogas and small hydro-power in China were shown to the participants. Many participants expressed hope that the experiences of Chinese experts in these fields be shared by other Third World countries and they are expecting cooperation with China in these fields. During the three day session, the Chinese delegation had wide contacts and exchange of experiences with the participants of the symposium which was attended by 22 countries and 5 international organizations.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC QUALITY AUTHENTICATION -- Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- The Quality Authentication Administrative Committee of the International Electronic Industry Committee has decided to officially accept China as a member of the International Electric Industry Committee's Authentication Administrative Committee for the system of appraising the quality of electric parts. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 20 May 83 OW]

SHANGHAI UNIVERSITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGES -- Shanghai, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Regular interschool contacts have been established by 12 institutions of high learning in Shanghai and more than 100 universities and colleges in 12 countries and regions in the world. The latest on the list is Shanghai Jiaotong University, which signed an agreement here on Thursday for such cooperation with the Berlin Technical University of the Federal Republic of Germany. According to the agreement, the universities will do joint research, exchange information and publications on science and technology, and exchange visits. An academic symposium or other academic meeting will be held every 2 years in the 2 cities alternatively. In recent years, the 12 universities and colleges sent abroad more than 300 teachers and invited more than 200 scholars to Shanghai. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 28 May 83 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TO MPR ON EXPULSIONS

OW030849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Liu Qingyou, deputy director of the Consular Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, summoned Mongolian Ambassador Puntsagiyn Shagdarsuren at noon today and read to him a note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Mongolian Embassy in China, protesting against Mongolia's forced moving and expulsion of Chinese nationals in the country. The note reads: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of Mongolia in China and has the honor to state the following:

From 9 March to 1 June 1983, the Mongolian authorities concerned told 1,764 Chinese nationals (294 households) residing in Ulaanbaatar to move to farms in other provinces within 14 days of the notification. Since 30 March, groups of Chinese have been expelled from Mongolia or ordered to leave the country within a time-limit. Regarding those Chinese who were forced to leave Mongolia for China, the Mongolian customs confiscated and held their belongings and even told them to strip and subjected them to insulting examination. Though the Chinese side has made repeated representations to the Mongolian side over this matter, the Mongolian side is still forcing Chinese nationals to move or expelling them from Mongolia, and even on a bigger scale. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China hereby lodges a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mongolia regarding this matter.

It must be pointed out that these acts of the Mongolian side have seriously violated the proper rights and interests of the Chinese nationals in Mongolia. These Chinese have resided in Ulaanbaator several decades, abiding by the Mongolian law and living in amity with the Mongolian people. They have the legitimate right of residence, were properly employed and have made contribution to the development of Mongolia. The abrupt action taken by the Mongolian side to force the Chinese to move and expel them has caused them great difficulties in their life and work as well as mental distress. Among those Chinese who have been forced to move, some had full jobs but have been unreasonably sacked with their wages stopped; some families have old and sick people, pregnant women and babies, but the Mongolian side has not given due consideration to their difficulties; the fortnight limit set by the Mongolian side is far from adequate for the Chinese forced to move to make the necessary preparations and dispose of their estates. When these Chinese stated their difficulties, the Mongolian side not only failed to give them consideration but dispatched policemen to intimidate them and force them to make a written pledge of "asking to return to China and not to go to the farms" as dictated by the Mongolian side. Then the Mongolian side ordered their deportation or set a time-limit for their departure.

The Chinese side finds it hard to understand why the Mongolian side has suddenly created this incident. For the sake of protecting the proper rights and interests of the Chinese nationals, the friendship between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples and the improvement of the relations between the two countries, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Embassy in Mongolia have made representations on fourteen occasions to the Mongolian side, expressing time and again the hope that the Mongolian side would not aggravate the situation, suggesting that the matter be properly solved through consultation and putting forward some specific proposals and tentative suggestions. Among them are the following: The Chinese side would have no objection if the Mongolian side should arrange for unemployed, able-bodied Chinese to work on farms provided that the arrangements are appropriate and the Chinese themselves agree to go there.

Proper arrangements should be made in the interest of the old and sick, pregnant women, pupils and students among those who are to move to the farms, as well as of those who have estates to dispose of. After their moving, the Chinese should be given facility to visit their relatives in Ulaanbaator. The Chinese side has exercised self-restraint and put forward positive, sincere and reasonable suggestions. However, the Mongolian side has rejected them all and is continuing to aggravate the situation. The above facts suffice to show that the Mongolian side has no sincere desire to resolve the matter, but is deliberate in persecuting the Chinese nationals. This is a continuation and development of the long-term Mongolian policy of discriminating against the Chinese nationals.

While repeatedly professing a desire to improve the relations between China and Mongolia, the Mongolian side has created the incident of persecuting the Chinese nationals. The Chinese side cannot but point out solemnly that the unreasonable Mongolian action of forcing Chinese nationals to move or quit Mongolia totally contravenes the norms of international law and the established international practice, and has put up a new obstacle to the improvement of the relations between the two countries. The Chinese side expresses its indignation at this. While closely following the developments, the Chinese side once again solemnly demands that the Mongolian side immediately stop forcing the Chinese nationals to move or quit Mongolia, cease to confiscate or hold the belongings of the Chinese nationals upon their leaving Mongolia and stop the insulting examination, return the confiscated or detained belongings to the Chinese concerned and guarantee the normal life and work of those Chinese who remain in Mongolia. Otherwise, the Mongolian side must be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of Mongolia in China the assurances of its highest consideration.

MPR Deports 600 Chinese

OW030607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 3 KYODO -- Some 600 Chinese living in Mongolia have been deported by the Mongolian Government, Chinese authorities here said Friday.

These sources reported this in commenting on a deportation order issued by the Ulaanbaatar government on the ground the Chinese nationals had no regular occupations.

Some 1,700 out of 6,000 Chinese residing in the Mongolian capital have so far been ordered to move to collective farms located close to its northern border areas shared with Soviet Siberia, they said.

The Chinese residents who refused to obey the order were deported to China. The Chinese authorities have arranged for these Chinese deported from Mongolia to settle in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous District, and Shanxi and Hebei Provinces in northern China, providing them with various livelihood means.

The sources also said the Chinese Government has so far repeatedly protested to the Ulaanbaatar government. But the Mongolian Government so far refused to enter into negotiations with the Chinese on the issue, saying that it was an internal problem of Mongolian Government.

The sources expressed serious concern that the number of the Chinese deported from Mongolia would increase in the future, because all Chinese residents ordered to move to northern Mongolian collective farms are refusing to do so.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

WANG ZHEN MEETS WITH JAPANESE DELEGATION 2 JUNE

OW021309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this afternoon with a delegation from Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, led by its governor Toru Hirai.

Yamaguchi established friendship ties with China's Shandong Province last year.

Hirai said that there have been increasing contacts between Yamaguchi and Shandong. In recent years, more than 3,000 people from Yamaguchi and Shandong have exchanged visits. "This has further promoted friendship between the two countries," he said.

Wang Zhen said that developing the friendship between the two countries in various fields is in the interests of the two peoples.

Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present.

DIPLOMAT WANG XIAOYUN DIES IN TOKYO 2 JUNE

OW030319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 3 KYODO -- Wang Xiaoyun China's second-highest diplomat in Japan, died of a heart attack Thursday, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Wang was 63.

The ministry said Wang, minister-counsellor at the Chinese Embassy, died from myocardial infarction at around 10:05 p.m. Thursday.

Wang was born in 1920 in Shandong Province. As a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and China-Japan Friendship Association, he repeatedly visited Japan since the late 1950s.

He was named deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department in 1972 and was a ranking member of the Chinese delegation to the negotiation for reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and China in that year.

He assumed the post of minister-counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo in March 1979.

Wang was expected to head the Chinese delegation for negotiations on Japan's economic assistance to China for fiscal 1983 which will take place next week in Tokyo.

MALAYSIA'S RAHMAN MEETS PRC MUSLIM GROUP 31 MAY

OW030449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0903 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA) -- Kuala Lumpur: Tuanka Rahman, former Malaysian prime minister and chairman of the All-Malaysia Islamic Welfare Organization, met with the Chinese Muslim friendship delegation in Kuala Lumpur on 31 May. The delegation was led by Shen Xiaxi, acting chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association. In friendly chats, both sides stated that friendly interaction between the Muslims of the two countries should be strengthened. Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Chen Kang was present at the meeting.

The Chinese Muslim friendship delegation, which arrived in Kuala Lumpur on 30 May, was greeted by Yusuf, first vice chairman of the All-Malaysia Islamic Welfare Organization, and other responsible persons. On 1 June, the delegation attended a luncheon given by Weng Yulin, vice chairman of the Islamic Welfare Organization and also visited the Malaysia Pilgrimage Fund Society. In the evening, members of the delegation attended an award presentation ceremony in Trengganu for the Malaysian National Koran Reading Contest.

SON SANN PLEDGES EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN CGDK

OW021540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], pledged here today to strengthen the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to oppose Vietnamese schemes for dismantling it.

He told XINHUA and some other agencies that the future of the coalition was bright. The overall objective of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by him was to strengthen the coalition, he noted. In a statement distributed to the press here today, Son Sann said in the capacity of KPNLF president that his front would never settle for anything less than a complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea and a complete restoration of Kampuchea's sovereignty.

Son Sann said, "The KPNLF will never agree to negotiate the surrender of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity with any foreign power, large or small, near or far. Not one inch of Kampuchea's territory is negotiable." Son Sann noted that Hanoi's attempts to break the will of the Kampuchean resistance forces had not been successful. He pointed out, "The Kampuchean resistance forces have already reached Kampuchea's deep interior. The coming monsoon season promises further changes in the military field in favor of the resistance fighters."

Son Sann reaffirmed that the KPNLF had called for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue within the framework of the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and other relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly sessions. In the statement Son Sann appealed to the friendly governments the world over to provide assistance to the just cause of the Kampuchean people so as to bring about a quicker end to their sufferings, and to assure peace, prosperity, stability and security in Southeast Asia.

Son Sann is to tour Japan, Sweden, Norway and Denmark to seek more support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people.

CITIC CHAIRMAN ON INVESTMENT FROM WEST EUROPE

HK030332 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Jun 83 p 4

[By "Our Staff Reporter" Xu Yuanchao]

[Text] Western European countries place great hopes on China's policy of relaxing restrictions on foreign investment, but related problems should be solved to dispel misgivings, says Rong Yiren, chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC).

Rong, CITIC's top decisionmaker, toured Japan and three European countries -- the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and France -- in the past 40 days.

"We will bring in not only foreign funds but advanced technology and equipment of years ahead," Rong told CHINA DAILY in an interview.

Western businessmen have worried that the technologies China imports may not be protected, he said. They hope that China will publish a patent law quickly.

In West Germany, Rong Yiren visited five cities -- Frankfurt, Dusseldorf, Stuttgart, Hamburg and Cologne -- and was invited to a seminar sponsored by the Dresdner Bank.

German participants disagreed with China's views that joint venture products should be introduced into the European market. They said products made by upgraded Chinese factories should be sold in China.

However, businessmen from small and medium-sized companies that have no representative offices in China expressed interest in trading with China. They asked Rong "to set up a CITIC representative office" in Germany. Rong said he would consider it. A CITIC source said he was inclined to set up such an office in Frankfurt.

The economic minister of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia told Rong that replies have been made on 36 of the 40 projects that China's Jiangsu Province offered for co-operation with his state. [punctuation as published] "We have put forward about 10 projects to them for consideration," Rong said.

Rong visited a number of facilities during his tour, including pharmaceutical and automobile factories, a chemical concern and coal mine as well as a seaport.

All three Western European countries suffered severely in World War II, but recovered and developed into highly industrialized nations in the following 20 years.

Application of science and technology has become increasingly common in developed countries. The Belgian pharmaceutical factory that Rong visited has more than 1,000 workers, of whom 500 are technical personnel.

He called the economic competition among developed countries "a competition in modern science and technology."

HEALTH MINISTER CUI YUELI ENDS VISIT TO FRG

OW030238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Public Health Minister Cui Yueli left here for home today at the end of a 10-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. During the visit, which started on May 24, Cui and Federal Minister of Youth, Family and Health Heiner Geissler discussed possibilities of strengthening further the medical and health exchange and cooperation between the two countries. Cui toured hospitals, plants producing medicine and medical instrument and social welfare facilities.

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION

HK030729 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 83 p 4

["News analysis" by Sun Wenfang, GUANGMING RIBAO reporter in London: "Why Is Britain Holding its General Election Ahead of Time?"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher declared in Parliament on 9 May that the general election would be held on 9 June. According to the Prime Minister's proposal, the queen disbanded the Parliament on 13 May. Thus, a fierce race between major political parties in Britain was launched.

The current Conservative government in Britain took power in May 1979. It had a stable majority of 35 seats in Parliament and could easily remain in power until the end of its tenure in May next year. Because the current political and economic situation in Britain is favorable to the Conservatives, the government decided to hold a hurry-up election ahead of time. Over the past half-century and more, British governments have seldom held general elections on schedule. They have tended to choose a favorable time within their tenures and hold elections ahead of schedule. This has become the usual practice in British political circles.

When the Conservative government decided to hold the general election in June rather than next spring, it took into consideration the following main three points: 1) Its major rival is currently bogged down in a tight spot. In recent years, the Labor Party -- a long-standing rival of the Conservative Party -- has been in a situation of being corroded by division. The party's left wing, headed by Tony Benn, a former Labor Cabinet member, and the right wing, headed by Dennis Healey, the current deputy leader of the party, have fiercely and openly struggled against each other for a long time. Only in October last year did both sides agree to suspend the internal feuding in order to cope with the coming general election. The internal conflicts have severely weakened the Labor Party and have made a very bad impression on voters. More than 20 Labor parliamentarians once declared their withdrawal from the party and the establishment of another party -- the Social Democratic Party. Through recovery in more than 6 months, the Labor Party has to some extent improved its reputation. If the general election were held at a later date, it would help the Labor Party to further readjust its internal relations and improve its popularity. In addition, the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance -- another rival of the Conservative Party -- is now also at a low ebb. Recent by-elections and local elections have shown that the momentum of the alliance is declining. 2) The antinuclear movement in Britain is developing momentum and is pounding at the defense policy of the Conservative Party. This situation enables the Labor Party to fish in troubled waters. With the time for deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe by the end of this year moving closer, the mass antinuclear and antiwar movement will rise to a further height. Therefore, delaying the election is unfavorable to the Conservative Party. 3) The nationalist emotion of the British public evoked by the Conservative government in last year's war in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands will vanish with the elapse of time. In view of this important factor, it is more favorable to the Conservative Party to hold the election earlier than later.

In previous elections, a decisive factor was a party's platform for economic and domestic affairs. Not long after the Conservative government took power, Britain fell into the most serious postwar economic crisis. The average indicator of Britain's industrial production last year was 11.5 percent lower than that in 1979, but the unemployment figure increased to 3.17 million in April this year against 1.3 million in May 1979. On the other hand, the inflation rate declined from 10.1 percent in May 1979 to 4.6 percent in April this year -- a 15-year low.

Since early this year, Britain's industrial production has steadily increased. The Conservative government has adopted some measures to stimulate the economy.

This summer, with graduates from colleges and high schools entering the labor market, the unemployment figure is expected to further increase by a big margin. The inflation rate will also go up again in the second half of this year.

Therefore, it is also favorable to the Conservatives in terms of the economic situation to hold the general election in June.

Currently, polls have shown that the Conservative party is taking a good lead, but it is hard to say that it has full assurance of success.

The Social Democratic-Liberal alliance has become a considerable third force in the British political circles. Though its strength is far smaller than the Conservative Party and the Labor Party, it can take away some votes from the big two and thus make it possible that neither the Conservatives nor the Laborites will win the majority in the Parliament.

Hence, the Conservatives are now more alert to coping with the alliance, which is taking a middle road, than coping with the Labor Party, which has put forth a middle-leftist platform. We still have to wait and see who will win the race.

PRC, GUINEA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL IN BEIJING 2 JUNE

OW021302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- A trade protocol for 1983 to 1984 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea was signed here this afternoon. An exchange of notes on prolonging the period of validity of trade and payments agreement between the two countries was also signed here. Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Thierno Habib Diallo, Guinean ambassador to China, signed the protocol and the notes on behalf of their respective governments.

XINHUA EXAMINES CURRENT MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW030215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1753 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpts of commentary by XINHUA reporter Mei Zhenmin: "The Situation in the Middle East Since Signing of the Lebanon-Israel Agreement"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA) -- While the differences in the Arab world caused by the Camp David accord 5 years ago still remain to be ironed out, new serious divergences have come into being following the signing of the Lebanon-Israel agreement. The trend in the development of the situation in the Middle East is worrisome.

Because Israel has set certain demands in the agreement which are unfavorable to the Arab struggle against Israel, Syria, the PLO, Libya, South Yemen, Kuwait, and North Yemen opposed the agreement as soon as its contents were disclosed. Syria charged that the Lebanon-Israel agreement was "a refurbished version of the Camp David accord." Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, Oman, and other countries understood and supported the agreement to a varying extent.

Over the past 2 weeks since the agreement was signed, all concerned parties have made frequent diplomatic contacts on the question of the withdrawal or retainment of Syrian and Palestinian troops. The United States and Israel have exerted powerful diplomatic pressure on Syria and intimidated it with military threats. The United States wanted to open a dialogue with Syria after the agreement was signed, to urge Syria to withdraw its troops and vie with the Soviet Union for Syria's attentions as well. Syria refused to receive U.S. President's special envoy Habib. As a result Habib had to change his original plan when he returned to the Middle East. He asked Saudi Arabia to persuade Syria to withdraw its troops.

Over the past 6 days since Israel held a special meeting on defense on 25 May, it has deployed hundreds more tanks and thousands of troops on the Al-Biqa' front facing the Syrians. The White House made a statement on 28 May, charging the Soviet Union with adding fuel to the flames to worsen the new tense situation in the Middle East, and blaming Syria for massing troops in Lebanon to increase the danger of a new conflict. Giving tit for tat, Syria also deployed a large number of troops to Al-Biqa' and held a large-scale military exercise. The opposing troops are now tensely facing each other, and armed conflict may break out at any moment.

The fundamental reasons splitting the Arab world and causing turbulence in the Middle East are Israel's increasingly rampant expansionism and the two superpowers' worsening contention in that region.

Israel's key strategy against the Arab nations is to destroy them one by one, while the United States cleverly coordinates with Israel in pushing this treacherous strategy. After Sinai's return and normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, the United States and Israel used the war of aggression against Lebanon to throw the PLO guerrillas out of south Lebanon and Beirut and coerce Lebanon into improving relations with Israel.

After the settlement of the Lebanon issue, their next step may be to attempt to force Jordan to unilaterally make peace with Israel, thereby making Syria fight in isolation and rendering the PLO homeless. It is precisely this sinister strategy, designed by the United States and Israel, and called "solution by stages" which causes the split in the Arab world and brings great suffering to the Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

The Soviet Union supports some Arab countries and assails others in the Middle East. This also deepens the splits in the Arab world and weakens the Arab nations.

The fundamental way to end the turbulent situation in the Middle East is to restore and strengthen the Arab nations' unity. Once the 150 million Arab people are united and unified, they will become a major force in the contemporary world, throw off the yoke of the superpowers, foil Israel's expansionist conspiracy, and carry out the great historical cause of liberating the occupied territories.

PLO SPOKESMAN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF UNITY

OW020737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, June 1 (XINHUA) -- To strengthen internal unity has been a key problem of the Palestine Liberation Organization at present and any attempt to split the organization should be opposed, said an official spokesman of the PLO here today.

He said that the present tension in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley may be used by the United States to instigate new Israeli military adventures against Syria and the PLO. Under this circumstance, only by strengthening the unity within the PLO can the enemy be defeated and the Palestinian cause continue, he stressed.

He said that the current differences within the "Fatah" can only be resolved through democratic negotiations. He warned against any actions that may weaken the PLO unity.

NPC DEPUTIES REPORT GOOD WHEAT HARVEST

OW030917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- A record summer wheat harvest is expected in China unless there is a disastrous change of weather in the next few weeks, according to deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress who have just arrived here from major wheat-producing areas. Harvesting has already started in southern China and will soon begin in the north.

Henan Province, the largest wheat grower in the country, is expecting a big increase in total wheat output over 1982, itself a record year. The provincial governor, He Zhukang, reported the good news to the State Council soon after his arrival here. He said the province would provide the state with 250,000 tons of wheat.

Four deputies from Xianyang Prefecture in Shaanxi Province, northwest China, reported that although the areas suffered from a dry spell which lasted for more than three months running, the wheat there has been doing exceptionally well, thanks to meticulous field management by local peasants. They estimated that the output of the 330,000 hectares of wheat in the area will be 10 percent more than last year, setting an all-time record.

Professor Zhao Hongchang, a noted wheat specialist at the Northwest Institute of Agronomy, said never before had he seen wheat growing so well on so extensive an area.

According to the deputies from Xianyang, the state granaries in the area are bursting with grain. With 15,000 tons of grain purchased by the state in 1982 still in temporary granaries, the local government has to build more granaries to cope with the situation.

Another deputy, Li Xiuren, deputy secretary of the Communist Party's Shaanxi Provincial Committee, said the province is expecting a record output from its nearly one million hectares of wheat, with a seven percent increase over 1982.

Similar news was also reported by deputies from Anhui Province, east China.

Chen Tingyuan from Fengyang County said that the summer wheat harvest alone is already enough for the peasants' annual consumption in addition to fulfilling the state purchase quotas.

Chen Fudong from Suxian County said the total output of summer wheat in the county is expected to reach 1.8 million tons, a 16 percent increase over last year. At least 2,000 households there have each produced five tons of wheat this summer.

Wang Jifu from Shandong Province, east China, said that in the province's Yantai Prefecture, both the growing area and the total output of summer wheat have topped all previous records.

Wang Lianzhu, a deputy from Wuqiao County, Hebei Province, estimated that wheat yield in his county could reach 4.5 tons per hectare. "I thought the yield was good enough. But on my way to Beijing I had to change my mind when I saw wheat growing even better on both sides of the railway," he said.

PREPARATIONS CONTINUE FOR FORTHCOMING NPC, CPPCC

Tasks Outlined

OWO21728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- All National People's Congress deputies and members of the Political Consultative Conference have arrived here for the forthcoming sessions of these two important organizations. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1507 GMT on 2 June in a similar report adds: "Many NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members enthusiastically discussed the speeches by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen and Bo Yibo at the 31 May-1 June meeting sponsored by the CPC Central Committee and pledged to make the forthcoming session of the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee a success."]

Representing one billion people of various nationalities in China, the deputies will attend the First Session of the Sixth NPC which is scheduled to open on June 6. The First Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will begin on June 4.

In accordance with the Constitution, the coming N.P.C. session will elect the chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary general and members of its Standing Committee, elect the president and vice-president of the People's Republic of China, the chairman of the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The session will also decide on the nomination of the premier, vice-premiers and state councillors.

The C.P.P.C.C. session will elect the leadership of its National Committee.

The NPC session will hear a report on the work of the government delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang, and reports on the plan of economic and social development for 1983 and on the final state accounts for 1982. The CPPCC members will attend these reports as observers.

With the streamlining of government institutions that started in the first half of 1982, a large number of younger and better educated people have joined leading bodies at the national and provincial levels.

It is expected that the forthcoming session will elect more younger people with high moral integrity and professional competence to various leading organs of the state and some aged revolutionaries will retire from administrative positions.

Since the CPC Central Committee has decided to reduce the number of party members in the leading organs of the state, more members of the democratic parties and non-party persons will be elected.

The Sixth NPC is charged with the task of fulfilling the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and mapping out the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990).

The powers and functions of the NPC Standing Committee are to be expanded according to the new Constitution adopted last December. The NPC will establish six special committees under the Standing Committee to examine, discuss and draw up relevant bills and draft resolutions on nationalities affairs, law, financial and economic affairs, education and science, foreign and overseas affairs.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Legal Legislation Progress Noted

OW022052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- China's civil code and several other important laws are in the process of study and formulation, according to the Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee. Most of the laws in question are related to economic affairs, some concerning patents, customs, safety of shipping and economic contracts involving foreign interests.

Also being drafted are laws concerning regional autonomy, inheritance, military service and universal primary and secondary education.

It is not certain, sources say, when these laws are to be submitted to the NPC or its Standing Committee for approval. What is definite is that China will continue to strengthen legislation systematically according to actual needs and possibilities.

The Fifth NPC has done a lot of work in legislation during its five-year term (1978-1983). It has since 1979 adopted 15 laws and its Standing Committee has made 19 laws or sets of rules and regulations with legal effect, in addition to 8 decisions on the revision and amendment of laws and 14 decisions on other legal matters.

In addition to the new Constitution, China now has such basic laws as the criminal law, criminal and civil procedural laws and organic laws for state institutions. Although a comprehensive civil law is yet to be drafted, some of its components, such as the laws on contract, marriage and trademark, have been instituted.

Sources say that the Constitution and existing basic laws have laid a foundation for China's legal system and are guiding the country's political and social life into the orbit of legality.

The Constitution, the organic laws for the NPC, the State Council, local people's congresses and governments, people's courts and procuratorates, and the electoral law have played an important role in improving China's leadership and political system and strengthening the organization and institution of government work. These laws are expected to develop people's democracy and guarantee the people's right in running the country, sources say.

In the economic field, the NPC and its Standing Committee have adopted 14 laws, including the law on joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment, the law of economic contract, the income tax law of foreign enterprises, marine environmental protection law and trademark law. They have played a positive role in ensuring correct implementation of the country's policy of opening to the outside world and coordinating economic planning and market regulation.

By protecting the people's right of person and other democratic rights, these laws have contributed to the maintaining of public order, sources say.

Although China has made some progress in legislation, they say, its legal system is still not perfect and the civil code and other important laws are yet to be adopted.

Only 13 of the 29 laws, which need to be supplemented by subsidiary laws and regulations in accordance with the Constitution, have been complemented.

Accommodations for Deputies

OW030809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- The over 2,900 deputies to the inaugural session of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) are staying in 14 hotels and guest houses in Beijing. Another 2,000 people, members of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, are put up in six other large hotels.

All these places have been spruced up for the occasion, with huge red banners greeting the NPC deputies and CPPCC members.

Jingxi (Western Beijing) Hotel, which receives the Army delegation to the NPC session, has waxed the rooms and prepared menus of a great variety. Hotel representatives went to the airport and railway station to meet the deputies, and attendants stood in line at the entrance to welcome every group of arrivals. "The deputies to the coming congress shoulder an important mission," said Li Ruitian, an office worker at the hotel. "We must make sure that they have a good time here."

The NPC and the CPPCC secretariats have subscribed to a total of more than 10,000 copies of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY and BEIJING DAILY. The municipal post office of Beijing daily sends three postal vans at 5 a.m. to pick up the newspapers and distribute them directly to the 20 hotels before 7:30 a.m.

"We also try to make things easier for those who wish to read newspapers from their home provinces," Gao Changhua from the municipal post office said. He told XINHUA that some 30 post offices around the city are directly involved in serving the people's deputies and CPPCC members. "Our slogan is," he said, "to ensure them the most efficient possible postal and telegraph service." Gao said the municipal office has an "adequate supply" of the commemorative stamps to be issued on the opening of the congress for the deputies and members to buy. He anticipated an increase in retail sales of newspapers when important documents and news are issued, and said that arrangements have been made to cope with this situation.

All the documents of the NPC and CPPCC sessions will be translated into six major minority languages in China -- Mongolian, Uygur, Kazak, Tibetan, Korean and Yi. Altogether, 129 translators from the Central Minority Language Translation Bureau and other units are working on this. They will also provide the minority delegates with simultaneous translation during the meetings.

The principal documents of the NPC session, after being endorsed by the congress, will be translated into English, French, Spanish, Russian, German and Japanese for distribution overseas.

Sports Commentator Elected Deputy

OW021203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- "I feel honored to be elected a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress, and I'll do my best to promote sports in China," said Song Shixiong, sports commentator at the Central People's Broadcasting Station, in an interview here today.

Lanky Song Shixiong, 43, is one of the 20 NPC deputies from the sports field. This fact alone, he said, is proof of the growing importance China attaches to sports.

Song has received many letters from all over the country since his election was made public early last month. A Shanghai sports enthusiast said in his letter, "when I learned about your election, my joy was beyond description." He asked Song to convey to the National People's Congress the ardent wish of the country's sports fans to advance China's sports to world levels within the shortest possible time, especially in events where China is still lagging behind.

A good-humored father of two, Song seems to be a totally different person when he sits before the microphone. His pitched voice, his rapid-fire running commentary, his ardor are "contagious," thrilling millions upon millions of radio listeners. A 60-year-old grandma in east China's Anhui Province wrote, "everyone in my family loves to hear your voice on the air."

Song Shixiong began his career as a sports commentator 22 years ago. Since then he has broadcasted 400 sports events live, of which 70 were made outside China.

He learned the art when he was 14. He listened to sports commentaries over the radio and imitated. He was finally accepted as an apprentice sportcaster by the Central People's Broadcasting Station in 1960 after finishing middle school. His first assignment was in 1961, covering the women's team event at the 26th world table tennis championships in Beijing.

He improved his skill by cultivating a fast speed of his own and also by reading the great Chinese authors Lu Xun, Guo Moruo and Cao Yu. His language is regarded by many as "polished and eloquent."

"I have done so little but have been given so much," he said. "I'll go on studying and improving my art so that more and more people will enjoy my narration and take to sports."

ZHAO ZIYANG DISCUSSES ECONOMICAL WATER USE

OW021418 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0923 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA) -- When Premier Zhao Ziyang discussed with some comrades questions concerning water conservancy projects, dry farming and the economical use of water during his inspection tour of Shaanxi in late March, he stressed that economic effectiveness must be taken into account in industry as well as agriculture. In developing agriculture and water conservancy projects, as in industrial development, it is necessary to conduct feasibility studies, choose the best plans and make evaluations before decisions are taken. The following are excerpts of Premier Zhao Ziyang's talk.

On water conservancy projects to be built in the upper and middle reaches of the Huanghe River, we now have some tentative ideas on projects such as the Daliushu (or Heishan Gorge) reservoir, the Wanjiashai reservoir, the Longmen reservoir, the Xiaolangdi reservoir, and so forth. These projects will play an important role in improving the basic conditions for agricultural production, solving industry's water requirements and fundamentally relieving the potential dangers of flooding along the lower reaches of the Huanghe River.

The problem now is to employ the methods of systems engineering to work out overall plans and make comprehensive evaluations.

Consideration must be given first to water and then to benefits. There is only so much water. After so much land is irrigated by one reservoir, how much more land can still be irrigated by a second reservoir? As water is needed in the upper, middle and lower reaches of the river, is there enough water to meet all the needs after all? If there is not enough water, then it is necessary to study where to use the water for the best results. Since there is only so much water, should we use it to irrigate deserts, hilly land, or arid plains? This makes it necessary to make evaluations to see what projects require smaller investment but will produce greater economic results.

In the past in economic work we did not pay much attention to investment and output, cost accounting, or economic results. This was true in industry as well as agriculture. From now on, it has to be changed. In both industry and agriculture, we must take economic effectiveness into account.

It seems that we may decide to build the Longmen reservoir. But comrades in areas north of the Weihe River should not place their bets on its construction, because it will not happen in the near future at any rate. Even if it is built, how long will it take for a project of such scale to be completed, from design to construction, and from completion of the key projects to completion of the canals and ancillary facilities? It probably will not be of any use for 20 years. I think that the areas north of the Weihe River and Shaanxi should all earnestly study experiences in dry farming, which is most practical.

Irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture, and is very important. But, at the same time, we must establish a basic viewpoint: Agriculture in China cannot depend solely on irrigation to solve its problems. This is because China is a country with limited water resources. There is more water in the south, but not too much. The north is seriously short of water. Both agriculture and industry need water. In long-range planning, we must seriously study the water problem, including both industrial and agricultural water requirements.

Can the problem be solved without irrigation? It is possible under certain conditions. There is a saying abroad that with an annual rainfall of more than 400 or 500 millimeters, it is possible to farm without irrigation. How? The answer is dry farming. The annual rainfall in areas north of the Weihi River and the northern Shaanxi area averages more than 400 and 500 millimeters respectively, which is not enough for two crops per year but enough for one crop per year. The key lies in the preservation of soil moisture. Wheat is by no means a low-yield crop, and by doing a good job in preserving soil moisture, even one wheat crop a year has very great potentials.

The characteristic here is drought in the spring, but there is plenty of rainfall in the autumn. If we save rainwater in the autumn and prevent it from evaporating in the spring, we will be able to use autumn water in the spring. From Xian to Hancheng and from Tongchuan to Yanan, I have observed and talked with cadres and technical personnel, and they have many good ways. In Heyang County, there is not much irrigated farmland, but the wheat grows very well. Their method is quite similar to the way millet is grown in Huguan, Shaanxi: plow under in depth to loosen the soil, apply sufficient base fertilizer once (known as "one big shot") and absorb enough water in autumn, and not plow in spring to avoid evaporation and preserve soil moisture. In this way, each mu of dry land can yield about 500 jin of wheat. The demonstration farm in Huangling County has combined soil moisture preservation with increasing soil fertility and intensive cultivation, and its 100 mu of wheat has a per-mu yield of 600 jin. Comrade Yang Guiben, a technician of the farm, said that in the past they always felt that Huangling's problems were "drought, crude farming methods, and poor soil" with "drought" as the number one problem.

It seemed that there was no other way out but to build water conservancy facilities. After several years of practice, their understanding changed, and they reversed the order of their problems into "poor soil, crude farming methods and drought" and strove to solve them. They put the emphasis on crop rotation: (?rotating rice) and wheat, soybean and wheat, and rape and wheat. Farmyard manure was increased, and the land turned from barren to fertile. Tilling changed from shallow to deep plowing, and soil moisture was better preserved. Nearby peasants learned from the farm and generally increased output. One household even did better than the farm with a per mu wheat yield of 800 jin. Yanan, too, has many good experiences such as the horizontal ditch planting method for hilly land, the damming of gullies to arrest silt, and so forth. In short, great attention should be paid to the masses' experience in dry farming, from the selection of drought-resistant crops and varieties to the adoption of cropping systems and cultivation methods conducive to soil moisture preservation. All these experiences should be summed up and popularized from one piece of land to another according to local conditions. Agriculture is to be developed on one piece of land after another, and not all in the same way. In China, the problem is that everyone will do the same thing in the same way, and that either everyone or no one will do any particular thing. That is not a good method of leadership.

In dry farming, what is to be done in a year of serious drought? Is it possible to maintain a steady yield? The matter of steady yield can only be relative, and should not be over-emphasized. On the question of agricultural production, it seems to me that no country can keep it stable. Australia is a developed country, and its agriculture and animal husbandry is highly modernized. Yet last year it could do little to overcome a serious drought. When we consider problems, we should not ask for a stable yield in a year of serious drought, because we do not have that kind of power. We can only ask for a higher yield in normal years. In developing agriculture, we should not set our sights on only one year, but should look at the average yield. In planning, we often talk only about the output to be achieved in the last year of a 5-year plan. In fact, this is very unscientific. Who knows whether there will be a favorable weather or serious drought or waterlogging in the last year? Some countries have now changed their way of planning, and the stress is no longer on the output to be reached in the last year, but the average output to be achieved over the 5 years. I think this way of calculation is more reasonable.

We cannot hope to have large reservoirs in the near future, but we can expect to have small water conservancy projects. In places where there are both water sources and electric power, it is still feasible to develop irrigation by water-lifting equipment if the lift is not too high. Of course, a reasonable limit should be found. For instance, in areas north of the Weihe River, it seems that water-lifting projects with a lift of less than 100 or 150 meters are feasible. It will not be worth the trouble if the lift is too high, exceeding a certain limit.

In irrigation farming, the greatest attention must be paid to saving water. What kind of irrigation method should be used after all? Flood irrigation with a great deal of water not only wastes water but produces poor results and, in worse cases, can cause salinization. How should we develop irrigation farming in China? Our country, especially in north China, should develop farming of the water-saving type. There are ways to save water both at home and abroad. One way is to keep water channels well paved and lined. Another is sprinkling irrigation. Still another is trickle irrigation. Across from Hancheng, Shaanxi, is Wanrong County, Shanxi. It is said that Wanrong County's method is seepage irrigation with tile pipes buried underground. In this area, there is plenty of coal and earth, and it takes no more than an investment of labor to operate kilns.

It is necessary to do some calculations and make a comparison between several irrigation methods. What will be the cost and the results? When water is saved, it not only reduces the cost of water but will expand the irrigated area, which is equivalent to building more water conservancy projects. A lot can be accomplished in this area. Since water is so limited in China, both industry and agriculture must save water. This should become a major policy in our economic construction.

In water conservancy construction, there have been very great achievements in the past, and also very great waste. If things continue this way, we will soon run out of resources. From now on, water conservancy projects should follow this principle: strengthen management and operations, put the stress on economic results. The state will not communize the peasants' properties, and the peasants should not rely on state subsidies to make a living. When peasants work for water conservancy projects, they should be given reasonable remuneration and should not be made to work without pay. When peasants use water, they must pay water charges to the state and should not always be subsidized by the state. They can also use their work as an investment in the water conservancy projects, to be paid back with the water they use year by year. In my view, water charges certainly will be collected and rates should not be set too low. The collection of water charges is a great incentive for everyone to save water.

NATIONAL WATER CONSERVATION MEETING ENDS 2 JUNE

OW030545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 2 Jun 83

[By reporter Cui Lisha]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA) -- The national water conservancy work meeting, which ended in Beijing on 2 June, emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to shift the focus of water conservancy work to achieving greater economic results.

This was the first water conservancy work national meeting held after the merger of the Ministries of Water Conservancy and Electric Power Industry. All participants conscientiously studied the suggestion made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang recently on water conservancy work and discussed the policy of "strengthening administration and management and paying attention to economic results." They unanimously agreed that to implement this policy, it is necessary to first establish ideologically the viewpoint of achieving economic results. In accordance with China's natural conditions and the principles of water conservancy work, we must develop water conservancy by fully developing the economic results of existing projects. In addition, to meet the peasants' demand for improving the conditions for production, it is necessary to organize and teach peasants to rely on their own efforts in building small farmland water conservancy projects. It is particularly necessary to firmly grasp the building of small hydropower stations. It is necessary to develop and protect water resources and gear water conservancy work to the needs of society as a whole to serve the development of energy resources, shipping, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. It is necessary to reform the water supply system of "drinking from the same big pot," appropriately readjust water charges, practice economic accounting and conserve water. It is necessary to build key projects on a priority basis and guarantee the achievement of greater economic results in accordance with the needs of the national economy and the state's financial resources.

The meeting opened on 24 May. Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power, presented at the meeting a work report, entitled "Create a New Situation in Water Conservancy Work by Focusing on Achieving Greater Economic Results."

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL MARKS CHILDREN'S DAY

HK030359 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Every Revolutionary Should Warmly Love the Children -- in Celebration of the 1 June International Children's Day"]

[Text] Children are the future of the motherland and the hope of the nation. Our party and state have all along set great store by and shown great concern for the healthy growth of children. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, through the efforts of the comrades in and outside the party, there has appeared a pleasing situation in children's work. Everyone is actively doing a good job, and is doing practical work for the children, and there have appeared over 1,000 excellent children's workers and over 100 advanced collectives of children's work. Recently, a conference was called in Beijing to commend their advanced deeds and ideas. It is our hope that this conference will mark a new starting point for children's work. All comrades who take part in and show concern for children's work must make still greater efforts to create better conditions for the healthy growth of children.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "Revolutionary ideas and communist morals should be inculcated at a very young age." These words point out the aim of our cultivation of children, and also explain the importance of children's work. We CPC and CYL members, and especially the leadership of party organizations and governments at all levels, should have breadth of vision, and view this question from the requirements of the lofty ideal of realizing communism. Many comrades have now come to realize the great significance of this work, and regard the concern for the healthy growth of children as their bounden historical duty. However, there are some comrades who hold that no matter how important the question is, it is one belonging to the future, and nothing will go wrong if we wait until tomorrow. Such a view is different from that of Comrade Deng Xiaoping as quoted above. But of course Comrade Xiaoping's view is correct; because, from a Marxist point of view, it is impossible to break up history; yesterday is linked with today, and today is linked with tomorrow. Whether our work today is done well or not will determine the success or failure of our cause tomorrow. This is all the more so in the case of children's work. The development of a country, and the vigorous growth of a nation, is to a large extent determined by what position the work of nursing, cultivating and educating children is placed in today.

Children's work should address itself to the whole body of children, especially children in the rural areas. Of the 300 million children of our country, over 80 percent are in the rural areas. Generally speaking, the material and cultural conditions there are not as good as they are in the cities. And influences in backward ideas such as feudal superstitions and preference for males are greater there. Therefore more concern should be shown to children in the rural areas. This year, on the initiative of over 10 units like the National Children's Work Coordinating Committee have established separate links with primary schools and kindergartens of minority nationalities areas, old liberated areas, mountain areas, border areas and poverty-stricken areas, and have sent medical help, books, plays and movies there. And toys have been sent to them as presents on the occasion of "1 June," along with cadres to take part in local celebrations. Primary school students in some cities have established links with those in the rural areas and promoted the friendship between them. These activities are most necessary and significant, and they should be promoted. Every province (and region) has its own minority nationalities region, old liberated areas, mountain areas, border areas and poverty-stricken areas, and every county and city its own far away or poverty-stricken districts; if local party and government organs and mass bodies show more concern and help to these areas, there will be a greater change in the imbalance in children's work.

At present our nation still has difficulties in her finance; it is impossible to spend much money on doing good things for children. However, children's work must be done well. Therefore, we must rely on the pooled wisdom and efforts of the masses. As a matter of fact, if everyone attaches importance to this work and realizes that it is an investment in the future of our motherland, and is thrifty in other respects so as to save some money, it is possible to do good practical things for the children in the rural areas in the spirit of spending less but achieving more.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said that every communist, and every revolutionary, should show ardent love for children, and care for the next generation. This is a virtue required of every communist. If you look down upon children, and are irresponsible toward children, then you are not an eligible communist, nor an eligible revolutionary. It is necessary for us to have a deep understanding of these words and do a better job in the work of loving children and caring for the next generation.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES FIRE PREVENTION MEASURES

HK030430 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Prevent Fires"]

[Text] The report on the exceptionally serious "17 April" fire in the City of Harbin, carried in this newspaper today (see page 4), has again warned us: Floods and fires have no mercy for anybody. We must heighten our vigilance and take strict precautions against fires!

The extent of the disaster area, the number of buildings razed and the great damage caused the disaster victims, are unprecedented in the history of Harbin and are also rarely seen in various major cities throughout the country since liberation. What is the cause of such a great disaster? How can we prevent the repetition of similar disasters? The broad masses of cadres and people in Harbin are seriously considering and thinking over the problem, and we hope that people throughout the country, people of various major cities in particular, will also learn a profound lesson from this experience.

This great fire of Harbin started in a congested residential compound stacked with large quantities of highly inflammable materials. We cannot but think that there are also many such fire hazards in the alleys of Beijing, the lanes of Shanghai, the wooden structures of Chungqing, and the shanty areas of many cities. Along with a growth in population, living conditions have become more and more congested. More and more highly inflammable building materials are being used in illegal structures in major cities, fire lanes are being obstructed, and many hidden dangers exist. Along with the improvement in the people's standard of living, more and more liquid gas containers and electrical home appliances are being used, and fire-causing factors are obviously increasing. If we do not take precautionary measures against all these, should a fire break out one day, tens of thousands of people would suffer heavy losses in terms of life and property, and the smooth progress of the four modernizations would be hampered.

In recent years, many cities have built new high-rise apartments to improve the living conditions of people. Therefore, the fire prevention problem of high-rise buildings has also become more and more important. Judging from events abroad, fires have occurred from time to time in high-rise buildings in Europe, America, and Japan, and all countries are taking this problem seriously. A foreign friend of the fire-fighting circles said when visiting China: "We have had lessons in this respect, and hope that our lessons will be of use to China."

Our party committees and people's governments at various levels are in the service of the people and work for the interests of the people. They must always be concerned with the well-being of the people and share their anxieties and worries. Fire prevention work has a direct bearing on the life, property, and safety of the people, and they definitely cannot lower their guard. They must overcome the erroneous tendency of only paying attention to production but not to fire fighting, or only bothering about building houses but not considering fire prevention. They must conscientiously, firmly, and properly grasp fire prevention work with the spirit of boundless responsibility for the life, property, and safety of the people. Comrade Zhou Enlai said that should a contradiction appear between production and safety, production must be subordinate to safety. In city planning and municipal construction, we should also implement this principle to the letter.

We must continue to adhere to the policy of "taking prevention as the main feature" and give play to the fine traditions of the masses in fire prevention. Formerly, we had accumulated many fine traditions in this respect, such as working out a residents' fire prevention pact and setting up volunteer fire-fighting mass organizations. However, these fine traditions and systems were destroyed during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and have not been fully restored up to now. The absence of fires for a long time in many places has also given rise among the people to apathy and the mentality of trusting to luck. Under this kind of situation, it is extremely necessary to extensively carry out the teaching of fire prevention and fire-fighting knowledge, organize training, and restore the safety and fire prevention systems which proved effective in the past. We must resolutely succeed in never trusting to luck, leaving no dead ends, and eliminating all fire hazards. The ancients said: "Prevention comes first, help comes second, and precaution comes last." In comprehensively tackling the problems of fire-fighting work, leading comrades at various levels must unremittingly place "prevention" before everything else.

For the sake of safeguarding the four modernizations and protecting the life and property of the people, the public security and fire-fighting departments have done much work and rendered meritorious service for the people. In this battle to put down the fire in Harbin, they fought side by side with the broad masses of armymen and civilians so that the state and the people would not suffer greater losses. However, as a result of this exceptionally serious fire, problems which have been exposed included insufficient fire-fighting forces, out-of-date fire-fighting equipment, too few water mains for fire fighting, and the inability of management work to keep pace. Leading comrades everywhere should take this as a warning to strengthen the building of a fire-fighting contingent, to make proper deployment of fire-fighting equipment, and energetically support the development of scientific research work in fire fighting.

At present, the Harbin municipal party committee and the municipal government are leading the people of the whole city in developing "three-building" and "six-cleaning" activities and conducting a major safety and fire prevention inspection. All major cities throughout the country must take the lesson of Harbin as their own lesson and quickly develop a conscientious, comprehensive, and thorough major safety and fire prevention inspection. All major cities throughout the country must take the lesson of Harbin as their own lesson and quickly develop a conscientious, comprehensive, and thorough major safety and fire prevention inspection plan. They must take such steps as are suited to local conditions, determine the order of priority, highlight the key points, and implement safety and fire prevention measures one by one.

More than 40 days have passed since the extinguishing of the great "17 April" fire in Harbin. Comrades everywhere must carry out meticulous and unremitting work with the spirit of "be careful of fires," so that dead embers not only cannot glow again in Harbin, but also cannot glow again in any other locality.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROTECTING OFFSHORE RESOURCES

HK030725 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Protect Ocean Resources; Develop Ocean Fisheries"]

[Text] Ocean fishery constitutes an important part of the aquatic products industry in China. Ocean fishery products make up 70 percent of the total amount of some 5 million tons of aquatic products. Most of the aquatic products eaten by the inhabitants of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and many other cities come from the ocean. Therefore, doing a good job in ocean fishery has great significance in improving the livelihood of urban and rural people of our country, and developing the national economy.

The national work conference on ocean fishery which was held some time ago summed up the readjustment and reform work carried out in the past few years and put forward the principle for developing ocean fishery in the future: gradually turn the situation of fully depending on fishing and draining the natural resources to integrating fishing, breeding, and reproduction, transform the irrational structure of production and establish a fine ecological system, so that the growth of production and the economic development of the fishing zones can both be based on a solid and reliable resource foundation. This is an important guiding ideology which accords with the concrete conditions of ocean fishery in China.

Due to excessive fishing over a long time in the past, inshore fishery resources were seriously damaged and the resources of major kinds of fish continued to decline. This became a sharp contradiction in ocean fishery in China. According to the investigations and estimates made by scientific workers, the inshore fishery resources of the Bohai Sea, the Huanghai Sea, the Donghai Sea and the Nanhai Sea were excessively utilized. The only potential remaining to be tapped was in offshore mid-upper-level fish and some small quantities of inshore varieties. However, in the last few years, the coastal communes have continuously increased their fishing boats in large quantities, which further sharpened the contradiction and decreased the economic results of production. Inshore fishery resources are the principal material basis of China's ocean fisheries. If we cannot put an end to the declining state of natural resources, it would be empty talk to vigorously develop our ocean fisheries. We must adopt drastic measures, strengthen management, and earnestly carry out the stipulations formulated by the state, such as setting up forbidden fishing zones and restricted fishing seasons, strictly controlling the increase of inshore fishing boats, and so on. At the same time, we must educate and persuade the fishing production units and the vast number of fishermen to be subordinate to the overall and long-term interests of the state, and conscientiously carry out the relative decrees. While developing aquatic sideline occupations, the coastal communes and brigades should lay stress on breeding work and not on fishing. The mini-motor boats purchased by individual peasants or joint households also should not be used in fishing production.

There are some comrades who had a one-sided mass viewpoint. They held that strengthening administrative management over fishery would "restrain the fishermen" and therefore, they did not actively support the work of fishing administrative departments. This is not correct. The purpose of protecting natural resources is for the long-term utilization of the resources, for ensuring the steady growth of production, and benefiting the people and future generations. If we connive with those people who only care for partial and immediate interests, who are not concerned with long-term interests and the interest of the whole, and let them kill the goose that lays the golden egg, the masses will inevitably have to suffer disaster.

In order to reduce the excessive use of inshore resources, we must correct those methods that are advantageous only to inshore fishing, but not to offshore fishing. We must actively organize the state vessels and well-equipped collective fishing boats to open and exploit offshore fishing grounds and resources that were never before utilized, or were underutilized. It is necessary to enforce the policy that "restricts inshore fishing, but gives priority to offshore fishing." At the same time, we must strengthen investigation on natural resources, study the law of changes in resources, and improve fishing techniques and tools, so as to meet the needs of offshore fishing.

Another effective measure for improving the current state of inshore resources is to reform the environment of fishing grounds and try to boost reproduction and increase fishery resources. This will have strategic significance to the development of ocean fisheries in the future. Some comrades lack scientific knowledge and consider that artificial reproduction and putting fry and small shrimps into the sea would mean throwing money into the water. This is not true. Guangxi, Guangdong, Liaoning and other provinces have achieved good results in the work of building artificial reefs. Shandong, Zhejiang and Fujian have also achieved initial successes in the experiment of artificially reproducing shrimp, cuttlefish and jellyfish. Numerous facts at home and abroad have proved that provided the subject for artificial reproduction is properly chosen, it will manifest its strongpoints such as bringing about quick results in a short period and so on. We must sum up the experience in this respect, work out plans and set forth measures for its development, and popularize the new techniques of hatching and spreading fry on a large scale, so that this new type of "fish cultivation" will develop in the vast Bohai Sea and other bays.

The production structure of ocean fishery was irrational for a long time in the past. The proportion of breeding was too small and the processing industry was a weak link. We must try by every means to promote ocean fishery to a deep and broad extent, energetically develop the breeding of ocean fishery and do a good job in the processing, transportation, procurement and preservation of aquatic products. Due to the restriction of inshore fishing, the people withdrawn from fishing labor and those auxiliary workers who cannot go to sea should all be organized to be engaged in the breeding project for ocean fishing and in the processing, transportation, procurement, and preservation of aquatic products. Their livelihood should also be appropriately arranged. In promoting the breeding and processing industries, we must practice the policy that enables the state, collective, and individual to develop simultaneously. We must propose and encourage fishing households to become specialized households in the breeding, processing, transportation, and procurement of ocean fisheries. Provided we make unswerving efforts for a period of time, the breeding and processing industries will develop in coordination with the fishing industry. The internal structure of ocean fishery will then become rational, the ecological system, damaged in the past, will gradually be resumed, and ocean fishery will advance on a normal path.

PLA HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS GO TO SECOND LINE

OW030045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 28 May 83

[By reporter Peng Cuiping and correspondent Yang Haiying]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- The Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee has approved the formation, on a trial basis, of "expert groups" in scientific research, training and the medical units of the PLA health system in order to enable many veteran experts and professors to give still better play to their specialities after they step down from leading posts to assume second-line duties.

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With the approval of the Military Commission, professors and associate professors of the scientific research, training and medical units of the PLA health system may join "expert groups" if they are over 60 years of age, have a good reputation, have made contributions and certain academic achievements. These veteran experts and professors will no longer perform administrative leadership duties. They will apply their specialities and experience to providing technical guidance for scientific research, training and medical work, or offer technical consultations; they will tutor graduate students or students of advanced studies and train middle-aged and young backbone technicians; they will write books, compile data and summarize experiences; they will take part in doctors' consultations on difficult and complicated cases; or they will serve as advisers to their offices.

UPSURGE IN STUDYING SCIENCE, CULTURE IN PLA NOTED

HK021040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0935 GMT 31 May 83

["Chinese Army Building Enters a New Period" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA) -- At present, various arms of the PLA are speeding up the work in training personnel for modernizing national defense, and a vigorous upsurge in studying science and culture is in the making throughout the Army.

Military commentators have pointed out that this move has an extremely important bearing on the modernization of the Army, which consists of several million soldiers.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, since Ding Xiaoping took charge of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission in particular, "leftist" influence has been further eradicated in the process of army building and a new orientation has been fixed for army building in the new period. At present, the PLA has entered a new period in its modernization program. Gratifying changes have been made in military technology as well as in weaponry and equipment. Recently, Deng Xiaoping stressed that the key to modernizing the Chinese Army lies in making the officers and soldiers better educated and younger in average age. They must make efforts to study military technology and to acquire scientific and cultural knowledge. They must also acquire industrial and agricultural knowledge. This will be conducive to the construction of the country and to preparations against war.

In order to attain the above-mentioned goal, an upsurge in officers and soldiers competing with each other in studying science and culture immediately appeared throughout the Army. Generally speaking, the current drive to study science and culture throughout the Army is characterized by the following aspects:

1. The Central Military Commission attaches importance to it and Deng Xiaoping takes a personal interest in it. With the approval of the Central Military Commission, the General Political Department recently issued a "Decision on Strengthening Education in Science, Culture, and Political Theories Among Cadres Throughout the Army," and the whole Army is earnestly implementing this decision.

2. It has a clear objective of training dual-purpose personnel who can fight in war and can contribute to socialist construction. Therefore, all headquarters, all arms and forces, and all units have set about running evening universities, TV university courses, correspondence courses, and college self-study cultural courses. Both commanders over 60 years of age and ordinary fighters take an active part in study. All regular regiments of the Nanjing PLA Units have set up classes for learning professional knowledge, with over 100,000 officers and soldiers participating in these classes.

The Lanzhou PLA units have formed a spare-time educational network which includes education at university, college, secondary, and junior middle school levels in order to meet the individual needs of cadres and fighters. In the past, cadres of administrative offices usually did household work, watched television, or chatted with others after they left the office. At present, most of them attend lectures, read books, and ask people questions when they have time. Many people study in office buildings even on holidays.

3. Knowledge is respected and culture is valued. The PLA General Political Department recently made a decision demanding that all cadres below 40 years of age reach an educational level of junior middle school or above before 1985 and reach an educational level of senior middle school or secondary technical school before 1990. Some are even required to reach a college and university educational level. The "decision" said that from now on, the records and results of the schooling of cadres, like their work experience and achievements, will be regarded as an important basis for assigning jobs and promoting cadres.

4. The study is linked closely with the Army's modernization and enhances the training of young commanders. Recently, the PLA General Staff and General Political Department decided that in the autumn of 1983, the 30 Army institutes of higher learning will enroll 12,850 fine fighters as officer candidates. This number of students enrolled from among fighters is the greatest since the founding of the PLA. The PLA Air Force recently selected more than 40 fine middle-aged intellectuals and promoted them to leading bodies at or above the army level. According to statistics, since the third plenary session, more than 800 cadres with a college educational level have been added to leading bodies at the regimental and divisional levels. Most of them were college students who had graduated before the "Great Cultural Revolution," and the youngest among them is only 40 years old. The Navy will select a number of college graduates from civilian units and send them to naval schools and colleges. They will be trained officer candidates. This is unprecedented in China. In addition, the newly-implemented naval system of military cadres of warships also stipulates that before cadres can be promoted to the post of captain or executive officer of a warship, they must first receive appropriate training in schools and colleges. School and college graduates must be on probation for one year, at the end of which they must pass an examination before they are formally appointed. Captains, executive officers, company commanders, and battalion commanders who fail their examinations twice will be transferred to other posts.

5. The Army trains dual-purpose personnel and the state and local governments give it their support. With the approval of the State Council, beginning from this year civilian institutes of higher learning will assign a number of students of good character and scholarship to the Army each year. These graduates will become commanders after a short period of training. At the end of last year, the PLA tank school employed teachers from civilian units. Soon after this was made public, the school received more than 200 letters of recommendation and letters offering services from about a dozen provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui. Twenty-eight institutes of higher learning in 12 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions all over the country also enthusiastically gave their assistance. The first 10 lecturers selected from colleges and universities in Anhui and Jiangsu already had put on green Army uniforms by the end of April and became teachers of the tank school. PLA commanders and fighters said excitedly: "During the revolutionary wars, the people came with their wheelbarrows to offer us their help so that we might win. Today, they provide us with personnel and knowledge so that we may master science and culture. This has increased our faith in speeding up the modernization of national defense!"

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HU QIAOMU ATTENDS CHILDREN'S DAY ACTIVITIES

OW022339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 1 Jun 83

[By reporters Qu Jianchong and Sun Xiaoming]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA) -- More than 60,000 Chinese and foreign children held a grand get-together today at Zhongshan Park in the capital to celebrate International Children's Day. At 0830 Comrades Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Deng Liqun, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Zhu Xuefan, Huang Hua, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, He Changgong, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Shahidi, Wang Ping, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi and Jiao Ruoyu met the children at the Zhongshan Musical Hall and extended festival greetings to them.

Hu Qiaomu, Chen Muhua and Liu Lantao joined the children in celebrating the festival with jubilation at Guanyuan today.

During the festival, more than 20,000 children paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao and visited the former residences of Chairman Mao and Honorary PRC President Soong Ching Ling in Zhongnanhai.

DENG LIQUN, OTHERS ATTEND CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

OW030455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA) -- Over 4,000 Young Pioneer instructors and children's workers in Beijing watched special cultural performances this afternoon and evening staged at the Zhongshan music hall by the Chinese children's art troupe, PLA Air Force children's performing troupe and other literary and artistic workers in the capital.

Deng Liqun attended the afternoon performance. Before the performance, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun and Rong Gaotang as well as Zhang Jiexun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, and Hu Jintao, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, met with representatives of outstanding Young Pioneer instructors and children's workers and asked them questions concerning their working and living conditions.

STATE COUNCILLOR GU MU ATTENDS BEIJING ART SHOW

OW030611 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1441 GMT 2 Jun 83

[By correspondent Yin Hongzhu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA) -- The "Chinese paintings exhibition" sponsored by the Chinese paintings department of the Central Fine Arts College opened in the college's exhibition hall today. The exhibition was visited by nearly 1,000 people including State Councillor Gu Mu and other well-known personalities in the capital.

This exhibition, the biggest ever put up by the Chinese paintings department of the Central Fine Arts College since the downfall of the "gang of four," displays 168 of the latest works of 41 teachers.

The exhibition is scheduled to close on 17 June.

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1983 PRC YEARBOOK TO BE RELEASED IN OCTOBER

OW030854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- The editing of China's official almanac -- China Yearbook 1983 -- has been completed by the Xinhua Publishing House here and will be released in October. In separate Chinese and English editions, the yearbook is a definitive annual publication for distribution in China and overseas. The million-word almanac contains comprehensive reports and records of developments in the People's Republic during 1982, classified under headings including politics, law, the economy, the military, science and technology, culture, education and health, and others. The Evergreen Publishing Company of Hong Kong has been authorised to act as agent and distributor for the publication both at home and abroad.

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TAX SYSTEM TO TAKE EFFECT 1 JUNE IN GUIZHOU

HK311003 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] In our province, the preparation work for implementing the substitution of the tax system for the delivery of profits has been basically completed. Beginning from 1 June, taxes will be levied in an all-round way.

The implementation of substituting taxes for delivery of profits is delicate and complicated work. In order to ensure the smooth running of the work, since the end of the related work meeting in April, all places in the province have stepped up realizing the spirit of the meeting and have arranged the relevant work. In Guiyang, Zunyi, Tongren, Qian Tongnan, Qian Xinan, Lui Pangshiu, and other regions, special offices for carrying out the work have been established, and they are headed by responsible people such as deputy commissioners, prefecture directors, and heads of the financial departments. In accordance with the tentative steps in implementing the substitution of taxes for delivery of profits in all state-run enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance and ratified and relayed by the State Council, various local authorities have made gradual applications and made detailed plans for implementation. At present, the majority of regions and departments in our province have completed the investigation and evaluation work for the tax system, and they are conducting discussions and consultations so that practicable plans can be formulated.

The responsible departments at the provincial level have grasped this work early and well and they are coordinating their efforts with the financial departments to make detailed regulations for the implementation of the tax system. In Guiyang, the tax system has gone through minute scrutiny and a plan of implementation has been worked out. The tax departments and bank offices have made active preparations, and they will levy taxes on the state-run enterprises in an all-round way in accordance with the relevant regulations set out by the State Council.

CONSTRUCTION STARTS ON DADU RIVER POWER STATION

OW231330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Chengdu, May 23 (XINHUA) -- A second large hydroelectric power station, this one with a designed generating capacity of 600,000 kilowatts, is under construction on the Dadu River in Sichuan Province, according to the provincial power industry department. Completion of the Tongjiezi power station is expected to generate 3.2 billion kilowatt-hours a year, or one fifth of the present total power output in Sichuan Province, the department said.

The power station is one of China's ten major hydroelectric power projects to be built in the next two decades. It will be multi-purpose project for power generation, irrigation, and for improving navigation.

The first power station built on the Dadu River -- the Gongzui power station located 30 kilometers away upstream -- began operation since 1977. It has a generating capacity of 700,000 kilowatts.

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XIZANG LEADER SCORES 'INDEPENDENT TIBET' IDEA

OW281246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme today says that any attempt to separate Tibet from China would never succeed.

In an article printed in the GUANGMING DAILY, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress says that the imperialist plot to make an "independent Tibet" did not succeed even in old China when the central government was so corrupt and incompetent. It is simply "a wishful thinking to make Tibet independent from the powerful People's Republic of China."

The 17-article agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet signed in 1951 reaffirmed that Tibet is an inseparable part of the People's Republic of China. "This is not only a historical fact, but the desire of the people in Tibet," he says.

The long history of Tibet has taught the people in Tibet that the unification of China and the unity of people of all nationalities provide the guarantee for the stability, peace and progress in Tibet, Ngapoi says. He is concurrently vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The Tibetan leader notes that Tibet has made big strides in economy and culture over the past 32 years since its peaceful liberation. The total grain output in 1982 reached 475,000 tons, more than treble the 1952 figure, and the animals numbered 23,000,000, 3.4 times the 1952 figure. The industrial output value of Tibet in 1982 was 150 million yuan from almost zero in 1951.

The achievements were great, but the rate of development was not so quick as expected, he says. This was mainly because of the ten-year disruption between 1966 and 1976.

Since 1980, the wrongs have been set right, new policies been implemented and things become better in Tibet.

"We see a new, prosperous Tibet taking shape on the great land of our motherland," he adds.

XIZANG HOLDS RALLY TO COMMEND INTELLECTUAL

HK010929 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 May 83

[Summary] Yesterday morning, the Xizang Regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government held a rally in the Lhasa Laboring People's Cultural Palace to commend Luo Jianfu-type and Jiang Zhuying-type outstanding middle-aged intellectual (Lu Yaozhang) who was an assistant research fellow of the regional agricultural and animal husbandry scientific institute.

Responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government, the Xizang Military District, and the regional CPPCC Committee attended the rally. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Raidi presided over the rally, at which regional CPC Committee Secretary Basang read the decision of the regional CPC Committee on carrying out the activities of learning from (Lu Yaozhang) throughout the region.

(Lu Yaozhang) worked in the region for 26 years. He studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought hard, conscientiously transformed his world outlook, and devoted his lifetime energies to the cause of scientific research in border areas. He was an outstanding representative of our region's middle-aged intellectuals. He was also an example in the unity of nationalities as well as an example for the people of all nationalities in our region to learn from.

The regional CPC Committee, therefore, decided that (Lu Yaozhang) be posthumously admitted as a CPC member and called on all CPC and CYL members, PLA commanders and fighters, cadres and workers of all nationalities, peasants, and herdsmen, particularly intellectuals and scientific and technological workers, to learn from (Lu Yaozhang).

Regional People's Government Vice Chairman Puquin read the decision of the regional People's Government on conferring the title of a regional model worker on (Lu Yaozhang) and on posthumously declaring him a martyr.

Amid applause, (Baga), (Lu Yaobang's) wife, accepted the citation, badge, bonus, and certificates for (Lu Yaobang).

Duojie Caidan, regional chairman, spoke at the rally. "In his speech, he dealt with three points: 1) it is necessary to fully understand the important significance of universally learning from Comrade (Lu Yaozhang); 2) it is essential to learn from Comrade (Lu Yaozhang) in four aspects: and 3) it is imperative to begin the activities of universally learning from Comrade (Lu Yaozhang) in four aspects throughout the region."

LHASA MEETING MARKS XIZANG LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW231704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Lhasa, May 23 (XINHUA) -- The 32nd anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet was celebrated at a meeting here today. The meeting marked the 17-article agreement signed between the Central People's Government and the former Tibet local government in Beijing on May 23, 1951. The patriotic Tibetans attending the session hailed the great changes which have taken place in Tibet. Ihawu Dara Tubain Daintar, a former local government official, stressed that Tibet is an integral part of China. He said the ruling clique in Tibet was thrown into confusion by imperialists who sowed dissension, and the Tibetan people longed to be freed from outside control. The 17-article agreement embodied the long cherished desire of the people in Tibet, he said.

Ihalu Cewangdoji, another high-ranking official of the former Tibet local government, said "the facts of the past 32 years have convinced me that the Chinese Communist Party is for the people in Tibet. Without the help of various nationalities of our motherland, Tibet would not have become what it is today."

Tuankang Ceyang, sister of the former adjutant-general of the Dalai Lama, said people in Tibet now enjoy, among other things, the freedom of religious belief. She is now a member of the Tibet Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. She called on the Tibetans who are now residing abroad to return home at an early date to be reunited with their families in the motherland.

The Tibet Autonomous Region brought its total output in agriculture and livestock breeding to 620 million yuan RMB last year, 7.5 percent higher than 1980. In the same period, power increased by 10.9 percent, and woolen textiles and food supplies by 28 percent.

Income of Tibetan herdsmen and peasants also increased by a wide margin.

XIZANG PROGRESS SINCE LIBERATION NOTED

OW250315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0944 GMT 23 May 83

[By reporters Chen Mingxing and Wang Changkuan]

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 23 May (XINHUA) -- Today marks the 32d anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Xizang. Guided by the party's policy on nationalities and the various principles and policies of the central authorities concerning work in Xizang, socialist new Xizang has been advancing steadily and enjoying social stability, unity among nationalities, economic progress and noticeable improvement in the people's livelihood. Historical facts prove that the party's policy on nationalities and the various principles and policies of the central authorities concerning work in Xizang are wise and correct. Last year, following his inspection tour to Xizang, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain said: From the people's faces, I can tell that the Tibetan people are living a happy life.

A new situation has emerged in work in Xizang since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The comprehensive implementation of the party's policies has brought about an unprecedented unity among all nationalities in Xizang.

For the past 3 years Xizang has consistently implemented the policy of self-government of national autonomous areas; a corps of cadres, composed principally of Tibetan cadres, has basically taken shape; large numbers of Tibetan cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent have replenished and strengthened the leading bodies at all levels. At present Tibetan cadres account for about 60 percent of the total number of cadres in the whole autonomous region; the great majority of leading positions at the grassroot level are principally being filled by Tibetan cadres and cadres of other minority nationalities. The positions of chairman of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional People's Congress, chairman of the government and chairman of the CPPCC Committee were also filled by Tibetan cadres at the recent election. The more than 8,000 intellectuals of various nationalities raised in the past 32 years are now playing an important role on all fronts.

Xizang's economy has been restored and developed in the course of readjustment. Last year the gross output value of agricultural and animal husbandry production in the autonomous region amounted to 620 million yuan, or 7.5 percent more than in 1980; industrial output value also registered an increase in the following areas as compared with 1980: electric power increased 10.9 percent; building industry, 1.5 times; woolen textile, leather and hide and food industries, 28 percent. Nationality handicraft industry in particular has been restored and developed more rapidly; output value increased sharply from 6 million yuan in 1980 to 15 million yuan in 1982; and more colors, designs and variety have been reported.

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The people's livelihood in Xizang has also improved markedly. The average per-capita income of peasants and herdsmen in the autonomous region last year amounted to 220 yuan, an increase of 73 yuan as compared with 1979.

In the past 2 years more than 200,000 square meters of housing for residents, workers and staff members have been built in cities and towns throughout Xizang. Households are depositing more savings, building more new houses, and buying more furniture, television sets, tape recorders and other quality goods. In agricultural and grazing areas, more theaters and reading rooms have been built to enrich the cultural life of the people.

ZANG NATIONALITY NEEDS SATISFIED IN XIZANG

HK240750 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Because of the great concern shown by Hu Yaobang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and other leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and by the autonomous regional People's Government, there has been a great improvement in the supply of particular commodities needed by the Zang people -- commodities that are in unusually short supply in our region. After 100 taels of silver were allocated for the Zang people at the end of last year, another 1,000 taels of silver and a consignment of commodities were handed over by the autonomous regional nationalities committee, the handicrafts administration, and other relevant departments to the local people's government concerned not long ago. In the past, the problem of supplying nationalities commodities needed by the Zang residents of Zayu County, in the autonomous region, was ignored, and all along had not been properly solved. The supply of the silver ornaments to which the masses were partial especially could not be guaranteed. One reason was the shortage of silver and of other materials. Another was the lack of craftsmen with the relevant skills.

Hu Yaobang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, and other leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee, and the responsible comrades of the autonomous region, attached great importance to the particular commodities needed by the Zang people. They asked about this matter on many occasions and gave important instructions. At the end of last year, the relevant department allocated 100 taels of silver for the manufacture of ornaments for the Zang people. The commercial department of the autonomous region also successively transferred 80 tons of butter, one ton of iron and steel for the making of tableware, and filaments of various colors for the benefit of the Zang people. To help the Zang people develop production and increase income, the relevant department of the autonomous region further appropriated 260,000 yuan for the purchase of tractors for eight production teams among the Zang people. Meanwhile, another relevant department decided to allocate a sewing machine to each of the eight Zang production teams, in order to help the Zang people solve the problem of clothing.

Since the beginning of last year, Zayu County has also transferred from various areas daily necessities needed by the Zang people and has established special counters to supply commodities required by the Zang people. Recently, the responsible comrades of the autonomous regional handicrafts administration and of the commercial department, together with relevant personnel, brought 1,000 taels of silver and more than 30 varieties of commodity to Zayu County, predominantly inhabited by the Zang people. In order to enable the Zang people to process nationalities products, the Qamdo Prefectural CPC Committee has decided to send three skilled workers to help the Zang people with the making of ornaments and with the training of Zang technicians.

A responsible comrade of a relevant department of the autonomous region told this correspondent that after solving the problems of raw materials and technical forces for the making of ornaments, we must basically change the situation of an acute shortage of ornaments designed for the Zang people. The relevant departments must continue, in future, to supply them with a number of particular nationalities commodities.

EXPLOITING RESOURCES SAID YUNNAN'S TOP PRIORITY

HK260146 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 May 83 p 2

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The top priority for Yunnan Province in coming years is to exploit its abundant natural and energy resources, Zhu Kui, 53, the province's vice-governor, told CHINA DAILY.

It will take time, money and technology and nothing substantial has yet started, Zhu admitted. "But our objective is clear and we will strive to achieve it despite our still being in the very early stages of exploitation," he added.

The province has a deposit of more than 11 billion tons of brown coal, but it uses only about two million tons a year and most of the main deposit areas have not yet been touched, he said.

The province boasts a potential 71 million kilowatts of electric power but only about 2 percent is being used. It has more than 20 kinds of non-ferrous and rare metals and it has the largest deposits of tin, lead, zinc, and copper in the country.

In addition, it is the third largest phosphorous-rich province in China with deposits of 1.9 billion tons.

"Only about three million tons of phosphorous rocks are mined per year to be processed into phosphorous fertilizer and industrial materials although our country is badly short of such fertilizer and imports large quantities of it every year," Zhu said.

The province has mapped plans for 39 projects in the next 2 1/2 years and about \$200 million worth of foreign investment may be involved, he said.

"We expect to talk with businessmen from the United States, Britain, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Hong Kong to explore possibilities for co-operation in the forms of joint ventures, imports of advanced technology and equipment and compensatory trade."

The province will initially concentrate on advanced technology and foreign investment in the exploitation of its water and electricity resources, which can be used to process phosphorous rocks into yellow phosphorous or phosphorous fertilizer, as well as on non-ferrous metals and brown coal resources.

"We cannot fully exploit our natural and energy resources overnight. It will take a long time," Zhu said.

"We welcome foreign businessmen to co-operate with us in whatever form to speed the work."

Zhu disclosed that the province will need \$5 billion of foreign investment to tap its resources before the end of this century.

Yunnan, a frontier province with more than 20 minorities, has been open to foreign investment since 1979 and only \$7.46 million of foreign money has been absorbed so far to help fund 15 projects.

The projects mainly involve metallurgy, light and chemical industries, machinery and tourism.

YUNNAN ARMY-PEOPLE SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION DRIVE

HK260841 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Recently, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government, and the CPC Committee of the Kunming PLA units jointly issued a circular on joint building of socialist spiritual civilization by the Army and the people. The circular urges the CPC committees, governments, and PLA units throughout the province to conscientiously study and gain a thorough understanding of the guidelines laid down in the directive jointly issued by the three General Offices of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. The CPC committees, governments, and PLA units are asked to do a good job in following five aspects:

1. Extensively and thoroughly carry out propaganda and educational moves and encourage the PLA units and the people throughout the province to conscientiously join in the common effort of building civility units. Party, government and Army leading organs and propaganda departments at all levels must educate cadres, masses, and the commanders and fighters of the PLA units, help them to attain a thorough understanding of the great significance of joint building of civility units by the Army and the people, and push them to actively participate in these activities. Trade unions, peasants' associations, CYL organizations, women's federations, and other departments related to the fields of cultural work, public health, politics and law, armed force, and so on, must coordinate with each other and play their roles well. The press, radio stations, television stations, literary and artistic departments, and publishing departments must increase their efforts in reporting and publicizing the activities of jointly building civility units by the Army and the people, and vigorously commend good deeds and good people, present and popularize advanced experiences, and thus push ahead of activities of jointly building civility units by the Army and the people.

2. Devote special effort to ideological and cultural work in promoting the activities of jointly building civility units by the Army and the people with communist ideology as the key link. Carry out the activities of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, and the activities of four have's, three stresses, and two fear not's in a deep going way, raise the people's spiritual cultivation and their scientific and cultural level, transform them into educated laborers with lofty ideals, political integrity and sense of discipline, and thus facilitate the improvement of the general mood of the society and the building of the Army.

3. Work out the plan for building of civility units by the joint effort of the Army and the people in light of the actual situation, and turn these activities into regular practice. Those units which have achieved initial success in promoting the activities must consolidate, improve and add to their achievements; those which have not yet started the activities must act promptly. Local CPC committees and governments at all levels must take the initiative in keeping in touch with local PLA units. They should on the one hand ask for assistance from PLA units and, on the other, rely on themselves. In those places where no PLA units are stationed, the militia must take the lead in popularizing the experiences of building civility villages and units.

4. Pay attention to work style and efficiency. The activities of jointly building civility villages and units by the Army and the people must be conducted in a civilized way, and according to the principle of emulation and cooperation between the Army and local units. The various principles and policies of the party toward rural areas must be carried out. And, particularly in those areas where minority nationalities live, the party's policies toward minority nationalities and religions must be upheld, and the unity between nationalities must be improved by assisting minority nationalities in promoting production, cultural and educational work, and public health.

5. CPC committees must play the supervisory and leading role in the activities of building civility units by the joint effort of the Army and the people. The committees in charge of the activities of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves in various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties, and cities must undertake the promoting of activities of building spiritual civilization by the joint effort of the Army and the people as an important task. All PLA units must adhere to the following principles: local leading organs are the major leading units in the activities, the masses are the major motive force, and ideological and political work is the key link. They must take the initiative in playing the role of advisers and assistants. Units at all levels must pay attention to typical cases, set up the necessary inspection, assessment, and reward system, commend advanced units, and promptly popularize advanced experiences, so as to more extensively, more thoroughly, and more effectively promote the activities of building civility units by the joint effort of the Army and the people.

NEW RADIO TRANSMITTER INSTALLED IN YUNNAN

HK311422 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] In order to improve the quality of broadcasting propaganda, a new 990 kilohertz transmitter of the Yunnan Provincial People's Broadcasting Station has been properly installed and tested and will be put into operation on 1 June.

The new transmitter has the greatest output power at present of transmitters used by the provincial broadcasting station. After it is put into operation, the quality of radio broadcasting in our province will greatly improve. In order to ensure that the people throughout the province can listen to the broadcast about the coming NPC and CPPCC sessions, engineering personnel in charge of the installation project have worked against time in a highly meticulous manner. With their painstaking efforts for more than 1 month, the three major technical standards of the machine have all attained class A and this ensures that the machine can work safely and stably.

BEIJING ADOPTS MEASURES TO SPEED UP KEY PROJECTS

OW292234 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 28 May 83

[By reporter Xu Renzhong]

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal People's Government today declared that to accelerate the construction of key projects four new measures will be adopted. These measures are:

1. Individuals or collectives who have hampered the construction of key projects by flagrantly practicing departmentalism, by caring only for their own interests and not the overall situation, and by demanding irrational compensations for their relocation must be educated, penalized, fined, or even punished according to law if the case is serious.
2. Leadership over construction of key projects will be strengthened through the adoption of a management responsibility system, under which the responsibilities of those who are in charge of projects will be clearly defined, and effective worksite directors will be designated for on-the-spot supervision of construction.
3. Construction of auxiliary projects will be intensified. The mistake of paying attention only to main construction projects and not to supplementary projects must be corrected. The main project and its ancillary projects must be checked and accepted at the same time. A project will not be considered complete unless its ancillary projects have also been completed. Coordination between designing and construction must be strengthened.
4. The number of capital construction projects will be reduced. No more new, ordinary construction projects will be approved this year. To ensure resources for key projects, manpower and material resources already allocated for less urgent projects may be recalled.

These four measures were announced today by Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of Beijing, at a meeting attended by units in charge of the construction of key projects.

Eight of the state's 70 major construction projects, including the Beijing Library and the Color Television Center of the Central Television Station, are located in Beijing. Beijing is also responsible for the construction of its portion of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao Railway and three other projects which involve Beijing and other provinces. Two of the state's major projects in scientific research, including the Institute of Semiconductor Research of the Chinese Academy of Sciences will also be built in Beijing. These projects are highly unusual for Beijing in terms of their size as well as the technology involved. At present, five key projects of the state in Beijing, four key projects which involve Beijing and other provinces and two projects for scientific research are under construction, and three other key projects of the state will begin shortly or before the end of the year. However, the progress of certain projects has been hindered by problems arising from the dismantling and relocation of old buildings as well as trifle disputes. The special meeting called today by the Beijing Municipal Government was aimed at settling these problems. Addressing the meeting, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, said: Ensuring the construction of the key projects is the party Central Committee's strategic policy and the key to whether the four modernizations can be accomplished. Every unit must be totally committed to ensuring the construction of the key projects and must not do anything that might hinder the progress of the projects. All units must be ready to provide whatever assistance is needed for the key projects.

Chen Xitong stressed: In particular, we must oppose decentralism and departmentalism which disregard the overall interests; we must foster the party spirit of giving consideration to the overall situation and uphold the principle of putting the people's interests above everything else; we must combat the disgusting habit of arguing over trifles and foster the communist style of cooperative work; and we must oppose anarchism characterized by chaotic management and lack of leadership and establish strict responsibility systems at all operational levels.

HEBEI APPROVES NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

HK260852 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The State Council has approved the abolition of the Tangshan Prefectural Commissioner's Office and approved the experiments of the new system of city managing counties by both Tangshan and Qinhuangdao Cities. As from today, both Tangshan and Qinhuangdao Cities handle official business in their new capacities.

The new administrative divisions are as follows: Fengrun, Fengnan, Luan, Luannan, Yutian, Zunhua, Qianxi, Qianan, (Tanghai), and Leting Counties, which were originally in Tangshan Prefecture, have been put under the administration of Tangshan City. Qinhuangdao has been changed into a city directly under the provincial government. Funing, Changli, and Lulong Counties, which were originally in Tangshan Prefecture, and Qinglong County in Chengde Prefecture have been put under the administration of Qinhuangdao City.

The experiments of city managing counties in the structural reform of Tangshan City and Prefecture can help to promote in a more satisfactory way the mutual support between town and country, promote the development of industrial and agricultural production, and quicken the pace of the four modernizations.

With the approval of the prefectural and city leading groups for structural reform, rational arrangements have been made for former cadres of the Tangshan prefectural party and government organization in accordance with work requirements and the ratio of population between Qinhuangdao and Tangshan Cities. A considerable number of leading cadres at and above the department and bureau levels and key leading personnel at the deputy section head level have been assigned to work in Qinhuangdao City. Of this, college or university graduates account for 55.9 percent of the total number of people assigned to Qinhuangdao. In this way, the leading force of Qinhuangdao City has been strengthened.

HEBEI MEETING ON CORRECTING HOUSE DISTRIBUTION

HK261518 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 May 83

[Summary] "Yesterday afternoon, in the 1 August auditorium in the capital of the province, the provincial CPC Committee held the third meeting of members of party groups of the organs directly under the provincial government to inspect the implementation by these organs of the guidelines laid down in the open letter from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on rectifying the unhealthy practice in building and distributing houses. The meeting urges the organs concerned to take as the key link the task of curbing the evil practice of some individuals making use of their power to seek private interests. Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Zhang Kerang, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, gave a summary report on the efforts made by the organs directly under the provincial government in the previous period in rectifying the unhealthy practice in building and distributing houses, and assigned the tasks to be completed in the next period."

The organs directly under the provincial government made a great effort last month to rectify the unhealthy trend. The responsible people of these organs have been personally engaged in the work, actively publicizing the open letter to party members and the masses and taking various measures to investigate and handle the cases. However, some leading cadres of these organs have been insisting on their erroneous practice, and have tried to boycott the rectification drive. "In order to resolutely and effectively rectify the unhealthy trend of the organs directly under the provincial government in building and distributing houses, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission with the approval of the provincial CPC Committee, will transfer to various units a proposal on handling the cases of those cadres who have occupied excessive residential areas." This proposal has laid down some guiding principles on the handling of the cases, seriously criticized those leading cadres who have been engaged in illegally distributing houses, and pledged to rigorously handle those particularly severe cases.

Comrade Zhang Kerang emphasized at the meeting that the organs directly under the provincial government should play an exemplary role in curbing the unhealthy tendency in building and distributing houses and should strengthen the ideological and political work for cadres and the masses.

In his speech, Comrade Xing Chongzhi urged the leading cadres of the organs directly under the provincial government to conduct investigations into those cases of improperly distributing houses, and resolutely and effectively solve these urgent problems.

"Comrade Gao Yang delivered an important speech at the meeting. He emphasized that leading cadres must lead a simple and thrifty life and act selflessly in handling the relationship between the individual and the state. They should compare themselves with those with poorer living conditions instead of with those enjoying better living conditions and should not be calculating on their own remuneration. Our cadres should reserve large houses for others while keeping smaller houses for themselves. The larger the houses they keep for themselves, the more they are divorced from the masses. Therefore, rectifying the unhealthy practice in building and distributing houses is one of the essential steps in rectifying party style. Comrade Gao Yang hoped leading cadres will set exemplary roles and make their due contributions to the fundamental improvement of party style."

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI STRESSES KEY PROJECTS

OW270425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 26 May 83

[By reporters Zhang Xuanguo and Zhang Shaofeng]

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 26 May (XINHUA) -- "To support the state in building key construction projects is the bound duty of the people of all nationalities here in Nei Monggol. We definitely will proceed from the interests of the country as a whole by speeding up matters and supporting key projects. We will give the green light for the construction of these projects wherever it is needed." This was stressed by Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, in an interview with XINHUA today.

Zhou Hui said that, of the five big open-cast coalfields which the state had decided to exploit in order to speed up the development of the energy industry, four -- Jungar, Huolinhe, Yiminhe, and Yuanbaoshan -- are in Nei Monggol. In addition, the state has also decided to build a number of big projects related to the coalfields, including electric power, railway, highway, and building materials industry projects. Fulfillment of these important construction tasks will be of great significance to China's modernization.

Commenting on what should be done to ensure that construction of these key projects will start as early as possible, Zhou Hui said that it is necessary to have a very keen concept of time. Close attention should be paid from now on to preconstruction preparations. We must not take a wait-and-see attitude and waste time but enthusiastically create the necessary conditions in the various areas, ranging from surveying, designing, and scientific research to land requisition, allocation and transfer of supplies, deployment of construction forces, and making arrangements for the livelihood of workers and staff.

Zhou Hui noted that while it is necessary to pay attention to time, it is imperative to have a strictly scientific attitude and display the spirit of seeking truth from facts to make sure that the construction of these projects is done in a solid, down-to-earth manner.

In conclusion, Zhou Hui emphatically pointed out that many departments and trades will be involved in the construction of energy bases in Nei Monggol. This makes it mandatory for all quarters to coordinate with each other, act in concert, and resolutely guard against the bad tendency of bickering over trifles. We all should do our utmost, act in coordination with each other and give active support to key projects in terms of manpower, material and financial resources, technology, and other areas. We must not take a passive and perfunctory attitude or contradict and blame each other in trivial matters, much less stall in doing what we should do.

COAL MINE CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY IN NEI MONGGOL

OW270501 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0841 GMT 26 May 83

[From "Introduction to Country's Key Projects" column by XINHUA reporter Ai Ding: "A Visit to Huolinhe Mining Area in Spring"]

[Excerpts] Huolinhe mining area, Nei Monggol, 26 May (XINHUA) -- In May, it is already summer in Beijing, but in the Huolinhe mining area it is only the beginning of spring. The mining area is located in the undulating hilly area of the Horqin grassland in Nei Monggol.

Spring this year has brought much inspiring news to the Huolinhe mining area. According to state plans, by the end of the century Huolinhe will be developed into a large open-cast coal mine with an annual output of 50 million metric tons of raw coal.

The south Huolinhe open-cast mine, with an annual output of 3 million metric tons of raw coal, will be completed and begin regular production next year.

Four hundred kilometers of rails have been laid for the railway between Tongliao and Huolinhe, with only 18 kilometers remaining to the loading station of the south open-cast mine to be completed and opened to traffic by the end of this year.

Three power stations with a total installed capacity of 5 million kilowatts will be built along the Tongliao-Huolinhe railway. Among them, the Tongliao power station will have one 200,000-kilowatt generating units installed and put into operation next year.

Construction of a 220,000-volt high tension power transmission line between Tongliao and Huolinhe will begin this year.

This good news has heartened the more than 20,000 workers and staff members from all parts of the country.

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The Huolinhe coalfield has a total reserve of 12.9 billion metric tons, all of which is brown coal.

The Huolinhe coalfield has 9 recoverable coal seams, and the greatest thickness of the seams is 81 meters, or as high as a 27-story building.

Industries in China's northeast region have a pressing need for increased coal and power supplies. The completion and putting into operation of the Huolinhe coal and power base by stages will bring one new spring after another to our northeast industries.

NEI MONGGOL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TAX PAYMENTS

SK270230 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The regional CPC Committee and People's Government recently issued a circular urging all localities and departments to immediately organize, in line with the decision of the central authorities, all state money-making enterprises to substitute tax payment for profit delivery resolutely beginning on 1 June. The circular states that substituting tax payment for profit delivery, which is an important policy decision the central authorities made after full investigations and careful consideration and which is an important reform of the country's economic system, should be resolutely implemented by all localities throughout the region.

The circular points out: At present, some units and enterprises think of the tax payment as conflicting with the contract system and stopped the latter on the excuse of implementing the former. This is not right. To replace profit delivery with taxes is mainly aimed at resolving the relations of distribution between the state and the enterprise, to ensure that the state gets the lion's share, the enterprise gets the next largest share, with the remainder going to the individual. It is mainly aimed at solving the problem of egalitarianism characterized by eating from the big common pot. Therefore, both the tax payment system and the contract system should be enforced, and one of them should not be emphasized at the expense of the other.

NEI MONGGOL MEETING ON TAX PAYMENT SYSTEM HELD

SK310444 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The regional work conference of state enterprises practicing the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits calls for resolutely enforcing the regulations of the State Council governing the substitution of taxes on state enterprises for delivery of profits and urges the implementation of the system from 1 June.

Since 1979, regional financial and tax departments have conducted many investigations and audits in order to strengthen the implementation of the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits. In 1981, catering and service trades across the region began practicing the system and, in 1982, Chifeng City and Tumd Left Banner practiced the system on a trial basis. The trial work showed. The implementation of the system achieved better results in promoting production, increasing financial income and raising the benefits of enterprises and workers, and laid a good foundation for comprehensively practicing the system.

After conscientious discussions, participants held: The implementation of the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits significantly reforms the financial and tax system. The reform will further define enterprises' financial responsibility. Enterprises should pay taxes in line with regulations and reduce unnecessary delays of administrative work. The implementation of the system will break the bonds of departments and regions at all levels and readjust the enterprise structure in accordance with economic needs.

Nei Monggol is a national minority autonomous region. In line with our economic development, the conference conscientiously discussed and studied the issues on the range of implementing the system, the division of large and small enterprises, and tax utilization. The conference also worked out additional regulations, in line with the general principle of the central authority, to ensure the smooth implementation of the system.

The conference pointed out: The system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits is not related to the prices on the markets. Enterprises, especially commercial enterprises and supply and marketing cooperatives should uphold the socialist management orientation to render better service to the people. Never should we readjust the prices or raise the prices in a disguised way to increase the people's burden.

After implementing the system, enterprises should devote a lot of time and energy to setting up and perfecting the economic responsibility system, try to obtain greater profits by increasing production and income, and should achieve better economic results. Never should enterprises adopt improper means to seize state income or to harm the interests of the masses.

The conference urged financial and tax departments at all levels to attach importance to practicing the system, to help relevant departments conduct investigations and audits, to conscientiously and carefully learn from the work of profit-earning enterprises, and to uphold the [words indistinct] spirit.

In line with the principle of the state obtaining the greater part of the profits, the enterprises obtaining a smaller part, and individual workers obtaining even a smaller portion, efforts should be made to rationally protect the enterprises' retained profits.

HOHHOT RADIO COMMENTS ON TAX PAYMENT SYSTEM

SK310707 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 83

[Station commentary entitled "A Great Reform in the Economic System"]

[Excerpt] The State Council has decided to enact the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits among state enterprises from 1 June. This is a great policy decision by the state and a great reform in our nation's economic system. We must resolutely implement it.

At present, some people do not have sufficient understanding of the significance of the system. They worry that the implementation of the system will influence the economic responsibility system and that, under the situation in which the state obtains a greater part of the profits, enterprises will be unable to invigorate their production. These are unreasonable worries.

The system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits centers on handling the distribution between the state and enterprises. The implementation of various forms of economic responsibility systems among enterprises centers on eliminating the practices of eating from the same big pot and egalitarianism. The system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits and the economic responsibility system are interrelated and differentiated.

The system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits does not hamper the implementation of the economic responsibility system; on the contrary, it will perfect and rationalize this system. Therefore, while practising the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits, we should implement various forms of economic responsibility systems and introduce the contract system into enterprises.

The key to successfully implementing the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits concentrates on distribution.

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Efforts should be made to correctly handle relations among the state, enterprises, and staff and workers and to ensure that the state obtains the greater part of the profits, the enterprises obtain a smaller part of the profits, and individual workers obtain an even smaller portion. Only by so doing can the state experience a steady growth in financial revenue, concentrate funds on key projects, and be prosperous and flourishing.

While ensuring the state obtains a greater part of the profits and with the development of production and the improvement of economic results, enterprises and staff and workers can, accordingly, gain profits. This will further arouse their enthusiasm.

ZHOU HUI SEES NPC DEPUTIES OFF AT STATION

SK030154 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Our region's deputies of various nationalities left from Hohhot and Hailar Cities for Beijing to attend the first session of the Sixth NPC on 1 June. When 42 deputies, including Ba-tu-ba-gen, left Hohhot on the afternoon of 1 June, responsible comrades of the regional party, government and Army organs, and the regional CPPCC Committee, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, (Chu He), Cai Ying, Xu Lingren, Tian Congming, Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Ting Mao, Chao-luo-meng, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Zhao Zhihong, and Han Ming and responsible comrades of departments concerned, warmly sent them off at the station. (Wang Jingyuan), chief of the Nei Monggol work group of the central guidance group responsible for the provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional administrative reform, and (Zhong Wei), deputy chief, also saw the deputies off at the station. They warmly encouraged the deputies to concentrate their energy on attending the congress session well, to return with the valuable guidelines of the National People's Congress, and to make new contributions to creating a new situation in the region's four modernizations and construction.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ON SUPPORT FOR KEY PROJECTS

OW290640 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0940 GMT 28 May 83

[By correspondent Wang Wenliang and Shang Daijiang]

[Text] Taiyuan, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, told correspondents today that people throughout Shanxi Province should support the state's construction of key projects in the province just as they supported the troops at the frontline during the war years in order to build the province into an energy base for the country at an early date.

Li Ligong said that the state plans to build Shanxi into a major energy and chemical industry base with the stress on the coal industry. According to the state plan, more key projects in coal mining, thermal power, the coal and chemical industry, and transportation will be constructed in Shanxi than in any other part of the country. Of the country's 70 big- and medium-sized projects now under construction, 7 are being built in Shanxi. Of the 279 big- and medium-sized projects for which preparatory work is being done, 41 will be built in the province. The successful construction of such projects will be of great significance for achieving the strategic objective of quadrupling the country's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century.

Li Ligong said that the state attaches great importance to the building of an energy base in Shanxi by allocating large amounts of funds for this purpose. Coal mines have already been built that have the capacity of shipping more than 100 million metric tons of coal a year to other parts of the country. When the construction of some key projects are completed one after another, Shanxi will be able to ship 300 million metric tons of coal and transmit 50 billion kwh's of electrical power to other parts of the country by the end of this century.

By then, Shanxi will supply other parts of the country with energy that will produce 500 billion yuan of industrial output a year. At the same time, doing a good job in building an energy base in Shanxi will also promote an all-round development of the local economy.

Li Ligong said that it is necessary to clearly explain this situation to the people throughout the province so they will be able to understand the great significance of speeding up the construction of the energy base in Shanxi. Then they will vigorously support the construction of key projects by the state just as they supported the troops at the frontline during the war years.

Li Ligong held that to support the construction of key projects by the state Shanxi Province should now strive to do the following things well:

First, it is necessary to properly solve the question of taking over land for state construction projects. Since the province does not have much farmland, no farmland or as little farmland as possible should be taken over for construction projects. When land is needed for the construction of key state projects, however, we must make sure that the necessary land is available. All localities should enthusiastically do a good job in taking over land for such construction. Communes, production brigades, and teams as well as peasants whose lands are to be taken over for such construction must take the whole situation into account; they may only charge the state according to relevant regulations for taking over their lands and they may not ask an exorbitant price and overcharge the state. Of course, construction units should also make proper arrangements for the production and livelihood of the units and the masses whose lands are taken over.

Second, it is necessary to use water resources rationally to ensure that water is available for the construction of key projects. Since Shanxi is relatively short of water resources, there are some problems concerning sufficient water for the construction of key projects, local industrial and agricultural production and for daily use by the local people. It is necessary to have unified planning and make rational arrangements, to vigorously economize on water usage and to develop new water resources to ensure that everyone has enough water and that key projects can be smoothly constructed.

Third, overall planning and rational arrangements should be made for using coal resources according to the principle of giving priority to key state projects. In localities where the state plans to build major mining areas, the localities should not open up any mines.

Fourth, it is necessary to step up ideological education among the members of construction units and peasants and to formulate written pledges for commune members and other people. Factories should also formulate such written pledges concerning discipline for their workers and staff members to observe. Peasants should be educated to cherish and support the factories and to vigorously support the construction of key projects. Construction units should cherish everything the local masses have.

Fifth, party and government cadres at various levels throughout the province should regularly go to construction sites to enthusiastically help the construction units solve problems, and under no circumstances is anyone allowed to put off his work and dispute with others over trifles.

SHANXI BUILDS LARGEST COKING COAL CENTER

OW291045 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Taiyuan, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Construction of China's largest coking coal producing center is being speeded up in Shanxi Province, the country's leading coal producer.

More than 20,000 builders are working on new mines, railway lines, auxiliary projects, and workers' housing projects.

According to a plan approved by the state, five coal mines with a total annual capacity of 16.5 million tons are to be built at the Gujiao mining area. Construction of two mines with a combined capacity of 4.5 million tons is underway and work will soon start on a third mine, with a capacity of four million tons.

Covering an area of 330 square kilometers, the Gujiao coal mining area lies some 50 kilometers west of Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province. The area has a known coal reserve of 4.57 billion tons. Seventy percent of this is high-grade coking coal and the coal has a low dust and sulphur content.

According to the state plan, future shipments from Gujiao will all be dressed coal. Dressing plants for two mines are under construction. When all the five planned dressing plants are completed, the Gujiao mining area will supply China with one-fifth its current output of dressed coal.

Three trunk railway lines have been laid to link the project with Taiyuan, and feeder railways are now under construction. A 220,000-volt power transmission line has been put up between Gujiao and Taiyuan. Construction is also underway on office buildings, shops, schools and four miners' clubs.

CHEN WEIDA AT CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK280822 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee held its second meeting yesterday. The meeting discussed and approved the arrangements for the major work of the Seventh CPPCC Committee in 1983 and the namelists of its five commissions.

Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee, spoke at the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Chen Bing, chairman, and Huang Difei, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee.

The arrangements for the major work discussed and approved at the meeting included:

1. Vigorously organize and encourage members and persons related to them to continue to study the documents of the 12th National Party Congress, the party's major principles and policies and the new Constitution and the new CPPCC Constitution while studying the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. Efforts should be made to relay and study the party Central Committee's major principles and policies in a timely manner.
2. Give full play to the members' specialities and organize them to participate in specialized research and study projects in a planned manner.
3. Assist the party and government to implement the policy on intellectuals and successfully carry out the work concerning intellectuals.
4. Assist the party and government to implement the party's various policies on the united front work.
5. Vigorously publicize and implement the party and government's policy on the reunification of the motherland and launch in every field the work directed towards Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong, and Macao, and Overseas Chinese.

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6. Gradually strengthen ties with district and county CPPCC Committees.
7. Continue the work to collect and publish historical data and to translate and publish foreign books.
8. Complete, within this year, the work to readjust and reform the CPPCC organs, to strengthen work personnel, and to improve workstyle.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen, including Wang Enhui, Li Shusen, Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, Huang Yusheng, He Zongqian, Kang Tiejun, Liao Canhui, and Standing Committee members.

CHEN WEIDA MEETS WITH DEPUTIES TO NPC SESSION

SK030246 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] All the NPC deputies staying in Tianjin left for Beijing by train to attend the first session of the Sixth NPC yesterday afternoon. Prior to their departure, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor, happily gathered with the deputies to talk freely about the excellent situation in the municipality.

Deputies from all fronts in Tianjin expressed their determination not to disappoint the people, fully exercise their democratic rights entrusted to them by the people, concentrate their energy on fulfilling all scheduled tasks at the congress, work in unity, and to strive to make China prosperous.

Also seeing them off at the station were municipal leading comrades including Yao Jun, Tan Shaowen, Hao Tianyi, Bai Hua, Liu Zengkun, Ji Zenghui, Wang Xudong, (Song Zhenchun), We Zhen, Xu Ming, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Nie Bichu, Li Lanqing, (Mao Changru), and (Li Shizhen).

National CPPCC Committee members staying in Tianjin left here and arrived in Beijing to attend the first session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee on 1 June.

TIANJIN TO COOPERATE IN DEFENSE PRODUCTION

OW281920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Tianjin, May 28 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on long term economic and technical cooperation was signed here today between the municipal government of Tianjin and the Commission in Charge of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence.

The agreement obliges the commission to provide technology and scientific information to Tianjin. The city in turn, will see to it that the national defence production quotas assigned to it are fulfilled in an all-round manner.

Both sides will also cooperate in the development and transfer of new technology, know-how, materials and products, as well as in training of personnel.

A special group is to be set up to coordinate both sides' efforts to implement the agreement, a spokesman for the municipal government of Tianjin said.

Officials of the city and the commission said that the agreement is the latest attempt to better implement China's policy of making defence research and industry serve civilian needs.

HARBIN RADIO COMMENTS ON TAX PAYMENT SYSTEM

SK290309 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 83

[Station commentary: "Paying Taxes According to Law Is the Glorious Duty of Enterprises"]

[Text] Substituting tax payment for profit delivery, which is an imperative reform in the distribution relationship between the state and the enterprise, should be conscientiously carried out. The tax payment system comprehensively enforced at state enterprises is worked out as a form of law to fix the distribution relationship between the state and the enterprise so that the obligation of enterprises to pay taxes to the state has a clear basis in law. In this sense, the tax payment system is an important reform concerning orientation and is a strategic policy decision.

Paying taxes according to law is a glorious obligation and duty for enterprises. A principle we should follow to carry out this work is to correctly handle the relationship of interests between the state, the enterprise and the individual to meet the requirement that the state takes the lion's share, the enterprise takes next largest share, and the remainder goes to the individual. The state taking the lion's share is the major premise of the requirement. Some comrades are afraid that the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers will be dampened if the state takes the largest share. Experiences of some selected units and a rough calculation of state enterprises prove that such a worry is unnecessary, because the purpose of the tax payment system is to give some impetus and pressure to enterprises, which is conducive to arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers and to improving the economic results. In this way, the interests of enterprises and workers will also increase when the largest share to the state is guaranteed. The intention and efforts to haggle over taxes and profits with the state is useless.

That the state enterprises enforce the tax payment system is a major event concerning policies and the interests of all fields. All party and government leading organs and departments in charge of enterprises should strengthen leadership, intensify the ideological and political work, and see to it that ideology, organization and measures are provided for enterprises to implement the tax payment system in a planned, sound, and comprehensive manner.

GRAIN BASE AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN HEILONGJIANG

SK030525 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] This morning, (Zhang Rongkui), responsible person of the provincial agricultural, animal husbandry, and fisheries office, and (Yu Shouliang), deputy director of the provincial grain bureau, signed agreements with responsible comrades of the people's governments of the province's first group of six pilot marketable grain base counties and cities on guaranteeing better economic results in using state investments so as to realize the scheduled objective of building experimental marketable grain base counties.

With the approval of the state, six counties and cities in our province, including Bayun, Hailun, Nehe, Xunke Counties, and the former Aihui County and Suihua City, have been designated as experimental marketable grain base counties to be jointly built by the state and the locality during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

In order to successfully build these marketable grain base counties, the agreements signed today stipulate that the amount of the investments to be arranged by the province and the experimental marketable grain base counties and cities between 1983 and 1985 must be used as special funds for mainly building agricultural technology and fine strains breeding popularization centers and for small farmland water conservancy construction, plant protection, and technical training. Grain produced by these experimental counties and cities will be transferred to the state in the ratio of 1:5 beginning in 1985. This means that the state will receive 5 jin of trade grain annually on the average for every 1 yuan of investment. These counties and cities will annually hand in an additional 150 million jin of trade grain to the state. By 1990, a total of 900 million jin will be transferred to the state. More grain will be transferred during a good year and less grain will be transferred during a lean year. This amount of grain will be the average figure in 6 years. Counties and cities where conditions permit may transfer grain to the state prior to 1985.

These agreements also stipulate that both sides will be called to account and be economically punished if they break the agreements which affect the fulfillment of plans by the experimental counties.

At present, the province and six counties and cities have set up leading groups so as to strengthen leadership over the building of the experimental marketable grain base counties.

HEILONGJIANG URGES CHECKING MALPRACTICES

SK280347 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 May 83

[Station commentary: "We Should Have a Resolute Attitude in Correcting Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] We should resolutely correct unhealthy trends in order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style. A very important reason why some localities have failed to quickly stop malpractices is that their party organizations and leading cadres are weak in dealing with unhealthy trends and fail to thoroughly investigate and effectively correct them. At present, some localities, indeed, are engaged in checking unhealthy trends. However, they often correct minor and less serious unhealthy trends instead of big and serious ones, and deal with those which are easy to correct instead of those difficult to correct. Some people tolerate the malpractices of leading cadres, of themselves, and those close to them. As a result, people indulging in malpractices gain benefit instead of having their deeds checked, unhealthy trends go rampant and healthy trends are unable to prevail.

We should stress party spirit and a resolute attitude in correcting the unhealthy trends. We should dare to adhere to principles to thoroughly check the unhealthy trends, no matter which party, who and how many people are involved. Those who deserve disciplinary punishments must be punished and those who have obtained illegal gains must return or compensate for whatever they illegally gained, so that those indulging in malpractices cannot gain any benefit from any fields. We must never allow such people to make self-criticism for a period of time and benefit from malpractices for the rest of their lives. As long as we display the resoluteness and the sense of principle of the proletarian, the party's prestige will rise and a fundamental turn for the better in party style will be achieved soon.

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR ON SCHOOL HOOLIGANISM

SK280236 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] The provincial education and public security bureaus recently issued a circular urging all localities to adopt effective measures to deal blows at hooligans who make trouble at schools so as to safeguard school order.

The circular stipulates: Authorized persons are not permitted to go to schools at will. Persons who pick a quarrel with, insult and beat up school teachers and other staff and workers in defiance of warnings, who chase after and assail girl students and women teachers, and who snatch the money and property of teachers, students and workers should be sternly dealt with. Those who forcibly enter schools to commit hooliganism and other criminal activities, endanger the safety of teachers, students and workers and seriously undermine school order should be resolutely punished according to law.

The circular also stipulates: No units or individuals are permitted to occupy school land, buildings, playgrounds or other auxiliary facilities or to dump rubbish on the open ground at schools to damage school environmental sanitation.

The circular urges: Education departments and public security organs of all localities should earnestly implement the circular and mobilize all forces of the society to successfully maintain school order.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU RECEIVES NPC DEPUTIES

SK010023 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] This morning, at the Nahu Guest House, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Committee, People's Congress, People's Government and CPPCC Committee, including Comrades Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, Yu Ke, Zhao Xiu, and Li Diping, met with our province's deputies to the Sixth NPC and members participating in the Sixth National CPPCC.

On behalf of the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the Advisory Committee, the People's Congress, People's Government, and the CPPCC Committee, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech.

He urged our province's deputies to the NPC and delegates to the national CPPCC session, who are participating with our people's trust, to attend the sessions in Beijing. He wished them a happy, pleasant journey.

This afternoon, our province's members participating in the national CPPCC session left Changchun for Beijing by train.

JILIN REPORTS EFFORTS TO CHECK IRREGULARITIES

SK300157 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] In their efforts to conscientiously implement the instruction to mobilize the whole party to attend to party rectification issued by the CPC Central Committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission, party organizations and discipline inspection departments across the province, since last November, have concentrated their efforts on checking illegal house construction, extravagant wining and dining, embezzlement of public funds and property during opportunities created by the reform, and the practice of abusing power to place one's children and relatives.

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NORTHEAST REGION

They have achieved remarkable results. In order to effectively stop these four mal-practices and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the province's party style at an early date, more than 10,000 cadres have been sent to investigate the irregularities of leading cadres at and above the district, county, or bureau levels. In the course of the investigations, many departments and units urged cadres at higher levels to take the lead and encouraged all cadres to conduct self-examination and self-education. Through self-education, many cadres corrected their mistakes on their own accord and expressed their intention to vacate the excessive houses they occupy.

In the meantime, the province has also extensively investigated the irregularities of extravagantly wining and dining, hosting banquets, and presenting gifts with public funds, and of extravagant money spending and wasting. Sixty-seven cases, including that of the Jilin City minicar assessment meeting, have been sternly dealt with. The province has also investigated and handled cases of recruiting students and workers and turning the agricultural population into nonagricultural population in violation of discipline. In view of the fact that a few units take the opportunity created by the reform to privately divide up state property, the provincial party committee and government have sternly handled the mistakes of violating financial and economic discipline under all sorts of pretexts and of embezzling state funds and property committed by eight provincial sections and bureaus and their subordinate units, and have issued circulars and notices on this.

Through investigations and the handling of discipline violation cases, irregularities have been stopped, party discipline safeguarded, the masses of party members and cadres educated, and the reform and modernization drive of the province effectively promoted.

GUO FENG AT LIAONING YOUNG PIONEER CEREMONY

SK310102 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 83

[Excerpts] This morning some 50,000 Young Pioneers in the province and Shenyang City participated in ceremonies to review Young Pioneers in five districts in Shenyang to mark the 1 June International Children's Day. The main meeting was held at the Tiexi District People's Gymnasium.

Responsible persons of the provincial and Shenyang City party, government and military organs, veteran comrades who have shown concern for the work of children and juveniles, and leading comrades of relevant departments joined the children and spent the festive day along with the Young Pioneers. Among them were Guo Feng, Huang Oudong, Dai Suli, Li Tieying, Chen Suzhi, Gu Hingxin, Zhang Zhiyuan, Lu Guangji, (Xin Jianrui), (Liu Zhongfan), Li Tao, Li Changchun, (Ren Bianju), (Li Xuemin), (Fan Fongren), and (Li Ziying).

(Liu Yingchu), secretary of the Shenyang City CYL Committee, spoke at the meeting. Li Tao, first secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, shouted slogans along with some 10,000 Young Pioneers at the end of the meeting.

SHENYANG PLA SHOWS CONCERN FOR RETIRED CADRES

OW261206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 26 May 83

[By reporter Li Jianyu and correspondent Shen Jingxian]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 26 May (XINHUA) -- It is necessary to take good care of the living conditions of retired veteran cadres as well as to show concern for them politically and ideologically, Shenyang PLA unit commander, Li Desheng urged at a meeting toward the end of last year. In the past 6 months the leading organ of the Shenyang PLA Units has done tremendous work in various fields to help retired cadres maintain revolutionary vigor in their late years.

After working conscientiously for the revolution most of their lives, some veteran cadres at first could not get used to life in retirement. Through calling on retired cadres, corresponding with them and holding discussion meetings, the Shenyang PLA units' leading body eventually understood the thinking of the retired cadres and helped them correctly understand that succession to the old by the new is a law of nature and that, to communists, retirement also means a new beginning of the revolution in which they can continue to display enthusiasm, thereby being encouraged to bestir themselves and achieve new progress.

In March the Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units issued a special circular calling on various levels of party committees and political organs to organize retired cadres, based on their physical condition and specialities, to take an active part in activities good for mental and physical health and beneficial to social progress and the four modernizations, and bring the role of retired cadres into full play in every possible way. All units have set up groups for after-school guidance, reporting on tradition, calligraphy and art, and free medical service in which retired cadres participate.

Party committees at various levels of the Shenyang PLA unit levels hold that although retired cadres no longer assume leading posts they are still party cadres. Therefore, to put strict political and ideological demands on them is to show real concern for them. Party committees and political organs at various levels have regularly organized retired cadres to study documents and conference guidelines from higher authorities to enable retired cadres to catch up with ideological developments. Party committees and political organs at various levels have also improved the organizational life of all retired cadres and educated them firmly to remember fine traditions and consciously correct party style.

I. 3 Jun 83

C H I N A
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

BEIJING RADIO URGES TAIWAN, MAINLAND TRADE

OW030706 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Unattributed "talk"]

[Excerpts] Friends: A large-scale commodity fair is held in the spring and another in the fall of each year in Guangzhou, an important city in the southern part of the motherland. The China export commodity fair for this spring was held in Guangzhou from 15 April to 5 May.

Among the many visitors were businessmen from more than 120 countries and regions in five continents, Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. However, we did not see any friends who came openly and directly from Taiwan's trade circles. Their absence was much regretted by their counterparts on the mainland.

Friends: The State Council recently promulgated a policy of preferential treatment to Taiwan compatriots who invest in the special economic zones. It permits these investors to sell 30 percent of their marketable products in China's domestic market, if China needs to import such products or if the investors have provided advanced technology or equipment. These investors will be exempted from paying land rent until 5 years after their plants are put into operation.

Friends of the military and political circles: A year or so ago our deputy foreign trade minister, Zheng Tuobin, expressed his welcome for Taiwan businessmen and industrialists to visit the Guangzhou export commodity fairs, hold commodity fairs, or set up representative offices on the mainland. He also proposed the exchange of materials in the spirit of helping to supply each other's needs. According to him, our government can sell to Taiwan what it needs, such as coal, petroleum, and herbal medicines at preferential prices. The motherland's mainland will hold active trade talks on the purchase of products that Taiwan can supply and the mainland needs. I think that this proposal is in complete conformity with the aspirations of the people on both sides of the strait.

At present, Taiwan is making great efforts to promote trade and to seek a way to overcome economic difficulties. It has even established trade relations with some East European socialist countries. Of course, these efforts are necessary. Then, why can't Taiwan trade directly with the mainland? I think that to seek help from your own people nearby is better than seeking help from others afar. The people on both sides of the straits are Chinese. Political differences should not obstruct the economic relations that our kith and kin rely on to survive.

I earnestly hope that both sides of the strait will help supply each other's needs and trade freely with each other to promote more rapidly the prosperity and happiness of the Chinese nation.

TAIWAN DEFECTOR ASSUMES PRC AIR ACADEMY POST

OW010402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Li Dawei, a former Kuomintang Army pilot who flew to the mainland from Taiwan last April, yesterday took up his post as deputy commandant of an Aviation Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, according to military sources here. The crossover pilot left for his post after a 20-day tour of Beijing. The academy held a meeting in honor of Li Dawei. Addressing the meeting the political commissar of the academy, Zhou Ziyu, extended a warm welcome to Deputy Commandant Li on behalf of all staff and students of the academy. He said the appointment of Li Dawei will give a strong impetus to the work of the school. In reply, Li Dawei said that he would do his share to the building of the P.L.A. Air Force and to the four modernizations of the nation. Li Dawei was appointed deputy commandant of the academy on May 13.

PARATROOP REFORMS SAID TO HEIGHTEN PLA CAPABILITY

HK311150 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 29 May 83 p 3

[Report: "China's PLA Parachutists Conduct Reforms to Increase Combat Capability"]

[Text] The commander of the PLA Airborne Force, Kang Xinghuo, leads his troops to study military science and actively promotes various reforms concerning the modernization of the Army. Hence, the combat capacity of the troops has increased rapidly.

The Airborne Force possesses the most advanced weapons and equipment and has the best mobility. Thus, its members are the crack troops of Communist China. The troops are now stationed in China's heartland -- the Wuhan Military Region. This enables the troops to rapidly reinforce the Army on any battleground in time of war. The major bases of the airborne troops are the two airports located in Yingshan and Xiaogan. The troops are a unit subordinate to the Air Force command and the size and strength of the troops are equivalent to an army corps. The current commander is Kang Xinghuo and the political commissars are Wen Xi and Li Bangsui.

In order to enable the training and other work of this special force to meet the needs of modern warfare, Commander Kang Xinghuo has attached great importance to the guiding role of modern military theory and has paid close attention to various Army reforms. For this reason, in particular, he initiated having the troops issue a publication dealing with airborne military theory.

With the question of how to open the way to build an Airborne Force in conformity with China's characteristics, Kang Xinghuo read a great deal of foreign material and wrote a number of articles discussing "the airborne troops' role as a nail in the battle" and "the tactical questions of the airborne troops at the initial stage of a war." In these articles, he put forward some reform plans having six aspects concerning the Airborne Troops' fighting, training, and logistics. He boldly gave up outmoded things and formulated a new program for modernizing the airborne force.

Last year a certain Army unit set forth a plan to adopt a new-type parachute to reform the training in airborne tactics. But the plan, conducted as an experiment, failed. Kang Xinghuo went to this unit and conducted theoretical studies with the officers there. After a few months' practice, they eventually succeeded and thus filled a gap in the training and operations of China's airborne troops.

CHENG MING DISCUSSES PRC'S ARREST OF LO FU

HK020829 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No. 68, 1 Jun 83 p 23

[Article by Su Chiang: "The Consequence of Lo Fu's Sentence"]

[Text] Two Types Of Opinion

When the news of "the spy case of Luo Cheng Xun" [also known as Luo Fu, Lo Fu, and Lo Cheng-hsun] announced by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY was formally announced in the newspapers, his old colleagues were not at all shocked. This was because there was a notice already posted in the offices of HSIN WAN PAO and the TA KUNG PAO about one-half month earlier. The notice said that Lo Cheng-hsun had been dismissed from his posts, such as editor-in-chief, because he had violated Chinese law. The notice, however, was already torn down by the time the news was formally announced.

After Lo Fu (Lo Cheng-hsun) was arrested, rumors were spread in the "leftist" newspapers, including hearsay and formal messages. The dismissal notice was finally posted after about a year of rumor-spreading. Since the Lo Fu case became public, many people believe he did work as a spy. They cite three reasons to support their belief: 1. Lo Fu's income could not support the expenses of his family. He has four children studying abroad in Britain. But his salary was low, especially during the Cultural Revolution when the low wage system was carried out. It was then not easy to support four children studying abroad.

2. It was said that investigations revealed the checks paid by an American intelligence agency to Lo Fu. Thus, it could be said that he was a proven spy.

3. It was said that Lo Fu was shown the relevant evidence and materials during the trial. He admitted them all and said that his deposit in the bank was the reward for information he provided to the United States.

However, there are still many people who do not believe that Lo Fu was a spy. Their reasons are: 1) It was said that the American intelligence agency gave him HK\$7,000 to HK\$10,000 per month. But the figure seems too small for a person having such status as Lo Fu. Furthermore, the intelligence agency would not be so stupid as to give him checks instead of cash; 2) Lo Fu owns many art works by famous artists, such as Huang Binhong, which are worth a lot of money. If he needed cash, he might simply continue to sell them (he sold some of his art collection before) and there was no need of taking the risk of selling information. His family still has four pieces of valuable art work.

An Insoluble Mystery

There is an insoluble mystery in the case of Lo Fu. No matter whether people believe that he worked as a spy or not, they cannot solve this mystery -- Last year, Lo Fu accepted an invitation from the United States and was about to visit the country. It was a kind of open visit and exchange. Wang Kuang, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and his wife, accepted the invitation and visited the United States the year before. Just at the time when Lo Fu was about to visit that country, he suddenly received a letter from his elder sister in Guilin who asked him to pay her a visit. He did so and has never returned to Hong Kong.

Why did his sister write him a letter and ask him to pay her a visit? Why was he arrested just before he left for the United States? Some people suggested that he planned not to return to Hong Kong once he arrived in the United States because he thought he had been exposed. The explanation is undoubtedly untenable. If Lo Fu realized that he had already been exposed, why did he bite the bullet and return to the mainland? Besides, at any time he could have easily "run away" to the United States from Hong Kong. So why did he not do that? The American intelligence agency would simply not be so stupid as to invite their spies to "run away."

The American View

According to the people who know Lo Fu well, as early as before Richard Nixon's China visit, a staff member of the U.S. Consulate once invited him to have dinner. But Lo Fu replied that it was too early, and not yet the right time. Lo Fu was very cautious about contacts with foreigners. At that time he seldom had any contact with foreigners. Afterward, his contacts with foreigners gradually increased. But he never tried to withhold that fact from Communist China and the parties concerned in Communist China knew about the contacts. He sometimes even asked for approval beforehand.

Some people believe that Lo Fu told the Americans about some things in his contacts with them. However, could those kinds of things be considered confidential? Is it not the case that high-ranking leaders of Communist China also often tell foreigners about many things? For example, they speak about people who are about to resign or assume a post, and so on. They are not considered as betraying confidential matters. Can Lo Fu be considered to have sold information?

As for why Lo Fu admitted the whole case and gave up the right to appeal, his friends also have many theories.

It is possible that Lo Fu was asked if he had spoken about anything during the trial, and he had said yes. Thus, it was considered that he admitted all even though the kinds of things he had said were not at all confidential.

It is possible that Communist China had reached a personal "agreement" with Lo Fu. Therefore, he gave up the right to appeal. Besides, every Communist Chinese cadre knows that not pleading guilty but lodging an appeal will only result in a heavy penalty.

It is possible that Lo Fu was really a spy? After the announcement of the case of Lo Fu by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the Americans who know him well reacted strongly. In one American's view, what a fool the American intelligence agency would be if it paid Lo Fu by cheque! The American intelligence agencies usually pay their spies in cash. Another American believed that the announcement of the case of Lo Fu was in connection with the deterioration of Sino-U.S. relations. Otherwise, the United States would not have been named in the announcement. Because previously, when they announced the news about Li Guangyi and Wei Jingsheng betraying confidential matters, they only mentioned a "foreign country" but never pointed out which one.

Impressions Of Lo Fu

The impressions previously made by Lo Fu on the staff of the HSIN WAN PAO and the TA KUNG PAO were never the same. It is understood that the high-ranking staff members had a bad impression of him. About 70 percent of them were discontented with him and only about 30 percent of them considered him a fine man. The proportions were just the opposite among the middle-ranking staff members of the newspaper (such as editors, reporters, and so on). Almost all of the lower level staff members considered him a fine man.

According to Lo Fu's friends, he was absolutely modest and unassuming, though he was the editor-in-chief. If someone turned to him for help, he always tried his best. Once, the mother of Lin Xiling, a famous rightist, was facing financial troubles after her arrival in Hong Kong. He aided her. He went to his office on foot every day though his home was at the New Orient Terrace, North Point, Hong Kong Island, and usually did not ask for an office car to pick him up. On rainy days he usually took a streetcar to the office. He arrived at the newspaper office about 1000 each day, a bit later than the other editors. Then he would begin writing his columns: "New Sayings" [xin yu] and "Informal Essay From an Island Resident" [dao ju sui bi]. Since he was responsible for the news page he worked on the page proof. He was usually the last one to have lunch in the staff canteen. There was no need for him to order his food because the kitchen staff already knew his favorite dishes and prepared them for him. He finished his work at from 1500 to 1600, a bit later than the others. He seldom joined the activities organized by the newspaper offices, such as trips and outings, perhaps because he was too busy. There were times when he joined the activities, but he usually arrived late. However, he liked joking and was able to make everyone happy. Lo Fu led a thrifty life. Whenever there was food left from an outing, he usually wrapped it up and brought it home. His breakfast was usually the leftovers from the previous day. His dinner was also very simple.

When Lo Fu was working at HSIN WAN PAO there were times when he felt unhappy. He once grumbled and said: "I am not going to do it any more! Let others to do it!"

After Lo Fu was arrested, his wife, Wu Hsiu-sheng, (who was working at WEN WEI PO?) no longer went to her office. However, she had applied for retirement prior to Lo Fu's arrest. One of Lo Fu's sons is working in a subsidiary of the CHING-CHAI TAO PAO in Hong Kong. He has become reticent since his father was arrested. But he comes to his office as usual and his colleagues do not discriminate against him. Another son of Lo Fu who is studying abroad in Britain has sent letters to some newspaper offices to redress the injustice to his father. But there has been no result and his letters could not stop Communist China from sentencing Lo Fu.

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